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Maine
A Statistical Summary

MAINE

We're the future for
America's business.

A Statistical Summary Published Spring 1988

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Services of the Maine Department of Economic and Community Development

Any business interested in locating or expanding in Maine should contact:

Maine Department of Economic
and Community Development
State House Station #59
Augusta, Maine 04333
(207)289-2656

Established in 1987, the Department of Economic and Community Development's professional staff is prepared to assist firms considering expansion, and firms searching for reliable sources of quality goods and services produced in the State of Maine. Services that can be provided are:

Technical Assistance

For a fuller understanding of the State of Maine and its business climate, DECD can provide detailed information to clients on such subjects as labor, wages, training programs, taxes, financial assistance, transportation, utilities, and environmental regulations.

Site Location Assistance

Based on field experience and up-to-date files of available buildings, land, and industrial parks, DECD can recommend specific sites that meet requirements of firms expanding into or within the State of Maine.

Financial Assistance

DECD can package federal, state, and local financing programs, and assist in their preparation.

Training Assistance

Information on federal and state training programs which can provide education and training in specific skill areas is available through DECD.

Marketing Assistance

For those firms searching for markets or sources, DECD can assist by identifying specific foreign and domestic trade opportunities, or conversely, reliable producers of Maine products.

Business Assistance

DECD will help any existing or potential Maine firm in dealing with state government. DECD will act to avoid unnecessary delay in the regulatory process and in assistance programs.

Tourism

Through its Tourism Division, DECD conducts a wide variety of programs. These include analysis of travel market demand; preparation and implementation of marketing, promotion, and advertising strategies; development and implementation of a travel information system and evaluation of the impact of travel programs.

Community Development

DECD offers a range of services to Maine communities including assistance with planning and development. The Office of Community Development administers the Community Development Block Grant Program and other state programs including Tax Increment Financing, the Community Industrial Building Program, the Development Opportunity Fund and Job Opportunity Zones. The Office also administers the Coastal Zone Management, Waste Recycling, and Parks and Recreation Program.

Overview

This booklet is designed to give you easy access to a variety of information about the State of Maine.

Much of the data in this booklet has been organized into tabular form for quick reference. Wherever possible, graphs and maps provide data at a glance. Information has been carefully checked for accuracy at the time of publication. More detailed information regarding all topics covered in this booklet may be obtained from the Maine Department of Economic and Community Development.

If you have any questions about the economic development opportunities in the State of Maine, you are cordially invited to contact the Maine Department of Economic and Community Development, State House Station #59, Augusta, ME 04333. Telephone: (207) 289-2656.

General Information

State Capital:	Augusta
Governor:	John R. McKernan, Jr.
Total Land Area:	33,265 square miles[1]
Counties:	16
Cities:	22
Towns:	424
Plantations:	51
Unorganized Townships:	416
Population (1986):[2]	1,172,200
Largest Cities/Towns (1986 Population[2]):	
	Portland 63,200
	Lewiston 39,850
	Bangor 32,450
	South Portland 23,250
	Auburn 23,000
	Augusta 21,700
	Biddeford 20,096
	Sanford 21,050
	Brunswick 19,150
	Waterville 18,950
	Westbrook 16,800
	Saco 15,050
	Windham 13,400
	Presque Isle 12,900
	Scarborough 11,300
	Gorham 11,150
	Bath 9,750
	Orono 8,750
Highest Point:	Mt. Katahdin (5,268 ft. above sea level)
State Flower:	White Pine Cone and Tassel
State Bird:	Chickadee
State Fish:	Landlocked Salmon
State Tree:	White Pine

[1]Statistical Abstract of the U.S., 1985
[2]Maine Department of Human Services, Bureau of Health Planning and Development, Division of Data & Research

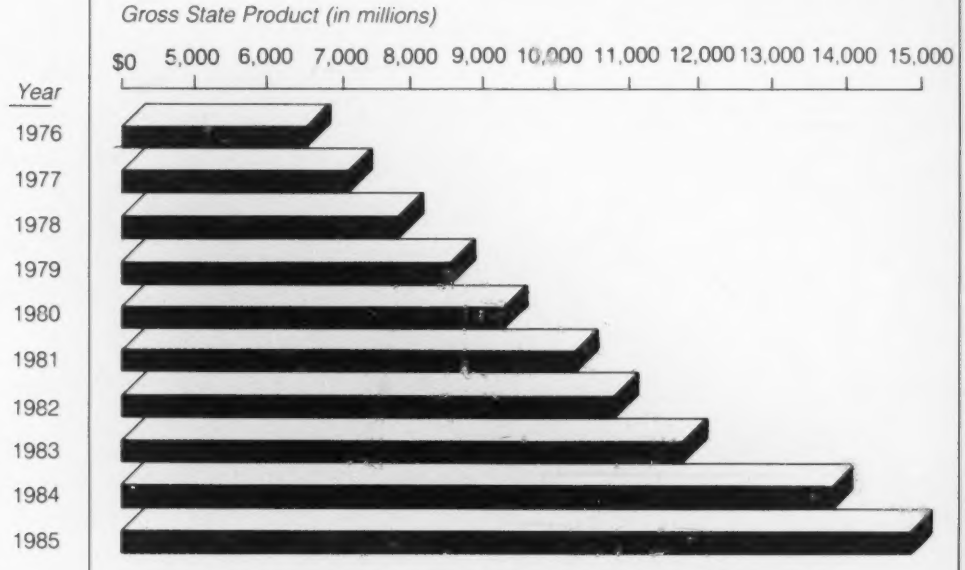
The Economy

In the eight-year period 1976-1985, all segments of the Maine economy grew at an average annual rate of 9.6%, as demonstrated by growth in the Maine Gross State Product.

Percent Growth of Gross State Product 1976-1985[1]

Year	*Gross State Product (in millions)*	*Percent of Growth from Previous Year*
1976	$ 6,496	—
1977	$ 7,078	+ 9.0%
1978	$ 7,808	+10.3%
1979	$ 8,568	+ 9.7%
1980	$ 9,387	+ 9.6%
1981	$10,278	+ 9.5%
1982	$10,942	+ 6.5%
1983	$12,055	+ 9.7%
1984	$13,832	+14.8%
1985	$14,899	+ 7.6%

For the four-year period 1981-1985, the state posted an overall increase of more than 25 percent in its Gross State Product.

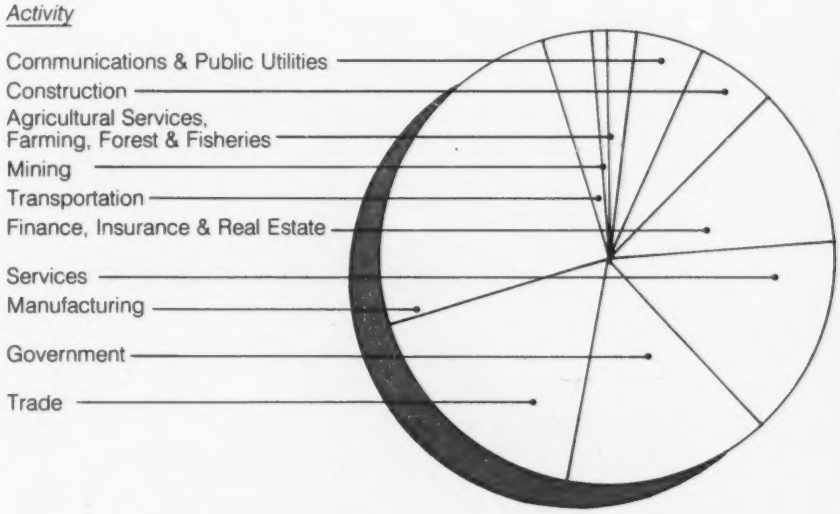


[1]Maine State Planning Office, State Government Data Center, Federal Reserve Bank of Boston, Gross State Product New England 1969-1983.

Although farming, fishing and tourism play important roles in the Maine economy, manufacturing is by far the largest sector, contributing 24 percent of the 1985 Gross State Product. In fact, manufacturing has accounted for a larger percentage of the Maine Gross State Product than manufacturing has of the Gross National Product.

Contribution by Activity of Gross State Product 1985[1]

Activity	*Contribution to GSP in 1985 (in millions)*	*Percent of Total 1985 GSP*
Mining	$ 86	.6%
Agricultural Services, Farming, Forestry & Fisheries	$ 314	2.1%
Transportation	$ 507	3.4%
Communications & Public Utilities	$ 723	4.9%
Construction	$ 817	5.5%
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	$ 1,758	11.8%
Government	$ 2,241	15.0%
Services	$ 2,282	15.3%
Trade	$ 2,609	17.5%
Manufacturing	$ 3,562	23.9%
TOTAL:	$14,899	100.0%

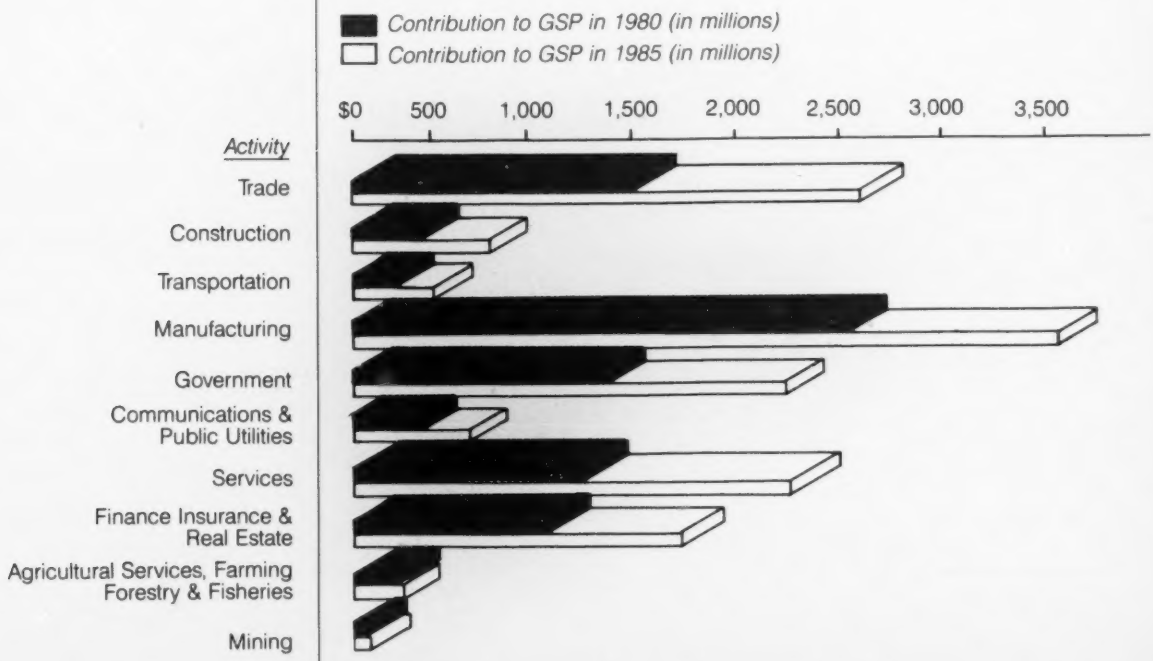


[1]Maine State Planning Office, State Government Data Center, Federal Reserve Bank of Boston, Gross State Product New England 1969-1985.

Percentage of Economic Growth by Activity 1980-1985[1]

Although mining in Maine makes a relatively small contribution to the GSP, this segment of the economy had the strongest gain during the period. Strong gains were also made in manufacturing, services, finance, insurance, real estate and trade.

Activity	*Contribution to GSP in 1980 (in millions)*	*Contribution to GSP in 1985 (in millions)*	*Percent of Growth 80–85*
Trade	$1,576	$ 2,609	+ 65.5%
Construction	$ 487	$ 817	+ 67.8%
Transportation	$ 302	$ 507	+ 67.9%
Manufacturing	$2,622	$ 3,562	+ 35.9%
Government	$1,395	$ 2,241	+ 60.5%
Communications & Public Utilities	$ 480	$ 723	+ 50.6%
Services	$1,231	$ 2,282	+ 85.4%
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	$1,069	$ 1,758	+ 64.5%
Agricultural Services, Farming, Forestry & Fisheries	$ 252	$ 314	+ 24.6%
Mining	$ 13	$ 86	+561.5%
GSP TOTAL:	$9,387	$14,899	+ 58.7%



[1]Maine State Planning Office, State Government Data Center, Federal Reserve Bank of Boston, Gross State Product New England 1969-1985.

Manufacturing

Maine's manufacturing industries demonstrated consistent growth during the six year period from 1979 to 1984, posting an overall growth of more than 46 percent. While the state's traditionally strong industries—paper, electronics, food and lumber—remain the largest segments, they have been outpaced in their percentage of growth by apparel, electronics, printing & publishing, metals, transportation equipment, and rubber and miscellaneous plastic industries.

Summary of Manufacturing Activity 1979-1984[1]

Total value, all manufactured products 1984: $9,458,000,000
Total value, all manufactured products 1979: $6,469,000,000
Overall growth 1979–1984: 46.2%

Major Industry Group	*1979 Value of products (in millions)*	*1984 Value of products (in millions)*	*Percent of Growth 1979–1983*
Food & Kindred Products	$ 764	$ 709	– 7.1%
Textile Mill Products	$ 349	$ 441	+ 26.2%
Primary Metals	$ 21	$ 27	+ 29.1%
Petroleum & Coal Products	$ 20	$ 33	+ 69.4%
Stone, Clay & Glass	$ 63	$ 92	+ 45.9%
Leather & Leather Products	$ 699	$ 841	+ 20.3%
Rubber & Misc. Plastics	$ 184	$ 351	+ 91.2%
Lumber & Wood Products	$ 604	$ 897	+ 48.5%
Fabricated Metal Products	$ 210	$ 198	– 5.7%
Furniture & Fixtures	$ 34	$ 45	+ 31.3%
Paper & Allied Products	$2,235	$3,137	+ 40.3%
Chemicals & Allied Products	$ 131	$ 121	– 7.3%
Printing & Publishing	$ 109	$ 222	+103.6%
Machinery (Non-Electronic)	$ 221	$ 363	+ 64.3%
Electric & Electronic	$ 314	$ 907	+188.6%
Instruments & Related	$ 28	$ 35	+ 25.4%
Apparel & Other Textiles	$ 164	$ 255	+ 55.8%
Transportation Equipment	$ 297	$ 754	+154.1%
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	$ 23	$ 30	+ 28.5%
TOTAL	$6,469	$9,458	46.2%

[1]Maine Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Standards, Research & Statistics Division

Percent of Total Manufacturing by Activity 1984[1]

Maine's paper, electric & electronic and lumber & wood products industries remain the largest segments of the state's manufacturing activities. Substantial gains have been made in the food industries.

Major Industry Group	*1984 Value of Products (in millions)*	*Percent of Total*
Primary Metals	$ 27	1.3%
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	$ 30	.3%
Petroleum & Coal Products	$ 33	.3%
Instruments & Related	$ 35	.3%
Furniture & Fixtures	$ 45	.4%
Stone, Clay & Glass	$ 92	.9%
Chemicals & Allied Products	$ 121	1.2%
Printing & Publishing	$ 222	2.3%
Fabricated Metal Products	$ 198	2.0%
Apparel & Other Textiles	$ 255	2.7%
Machinery (Non-Electronic)	$ 363	3.7%
Rubber & Misc. Plastics	$ 351	3.6%
Textile Mill Products	$ 441	4.6%
Electric & Electronic	$ 907	9.4%
Food & Kindred Products	$ 709	7.4%
Transportation Equipment	$ 754	7.8%
Lumber & Wood Products	$ 897	9.3%
Leather & Leather Products	$ 814	8.7%
Paper & Allied Products	$3,137	32.7%

[1]Maine Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Standards, Research & Statistics Division

Foreign Trade by Manufacturers 1984[1]

In 1984, Maine's manufactured exports totaled $793.3 million. The manufacturing segment with the largest contribution to this total was paper and allied products. The exporting of electrical machinery and equipment increased in 1984, continuing a trend which began in the late 1970s. The amount of rubber and plastic products exported also increased from 1981 to 1984. Other sizable exports from the State included lumber, leather, non-electrical machinery, textiles and food. In 1984, almost 13% of the manufacturing output of Maine went to export.

Major Product Group	*Total Value Maine Manufactured Products (in millions)*	*Total Value Maine Export-Related Manufactured Products (in millions)*	*% of Maine Export-Related to Maine Total Products*	*% of US Export-Related Products to Total US Products*
Food & Kindred Products (20)	$ 868.5	$ 24.5	2.8%	4.8%
Textile Mill Products (22)	$ 496.5	$ 47.8	9.6%	7.4%
Apparel, other Textile Products (23)	$ 203.1	$ 4.9	2.4%	3.0%
Lumber & Wood Products (24)	$1,113.4	$189.9	17.1%	8.3%
Paper & Allied Products (26)	$3,236.1	$288.1	8.9%	10.6%
Printing & Publishing (27)	$ 264.1	$ 7.9	3.0%	4.2%
Chemicals, Allied Products (28)	$ 96.9	$ 30.2	31.2%	16.6%
Rubber, Misc. Plastic Products (30)	$ 379.4	$ 37.8	10.0%	11.7%
Leather, Leather Products (31)	$ 844.2	$ 85.7	10.2%	6.8%
Fabricated Metal Products (34)	$ 232.2	$ 17.9	12.0%	11.6%
Non-Electrical Machinery (35)	$ 456.7	$ 93.2	20.4%	21.5%
Electric Machinery & Equipment (36)	$ 681.0	$251.3	36.9%	18.2%
Instruments, Related Products (38)	$ 54.3	$ 6.9	12.7%	15.4%
Miscellaneous Manufacturing (39)	$ 46.4	$ 7.2	15.5%	7.4%

[1]1984 Annual Survey of Manufacturers, Origin of Exports of Manufactured Products, M83(AS)5, U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Capital Expenditures in Manufacturing[1]

In 1986, Maine's manufacturing industries invested more than $634.2 million in capital expenditures to build new structures, modernize existing buildings and purchase new machinery and equipment.

Industry	*1984 (in millions)*	*Projected 1985 (in millions)*	*Projected 1986 (in millions)*
Food	$ 35.4	$ 22.3	$ 7.6
Textiles	19.5	12.8	6.2
Apparel	7.4	2.3	1.2
Lumber and Wood	47.6	34.2	21.2
Furniture	2.7	1.7	.9
Paper	240.5	351.6	460.6
Printing and Publishing	12.1	13.1	8.8
Chemicals and Allied Products	4.9	5.8	4.0
Petroleum & Coal Products	1.7	.6	0.0
Rubber and Plastics	9.8	10.4	9.0
Leather	8.0	4.1	2.7
Stone, Clay and Glass	2.8	1.7	.7
Primary Metals	12.8	13.1	2.6
Fabricated Metals	10.4	5.1	3.7
Non-electrical Machinery	18.4	20.0	19.4
Electrical Equipment	86.3	64.1	53.0
Transportation Equipment	22.0	15.6	31.4
Precision Instruments	.7	.9	.3
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	.7	.9	.8
Total Capital Expenditures	$543.7	580.5	634.2

[1]Maine Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Standards, Research & Statistics Division

Industrial Parks & Buildings

The Maine Department of Economic and Community Development maintains a detailed file of industrial parks and available industrial buildings in the state. The computerized list of industrial parks is available upon request to interested parties. The list of available manufacturing buildings is also available upon request.

Industrial Parks

Maine presently has over 75 industrial parks located in or near the state's major population and transportation centers. This represents a serious state-wide effort by local governments and private development organizations to encourage industrial growth in the state.

Location	Name	Nat. Gas	Water	Distance to RR Siding	Distance to Air Svc.	Average Avail. Acres	Price Per Acre
Auburn	Auburn-Lewiston Airpark		Pub.	X	X	60	$18,000–25,000
	Central Maine Corp Park		Pub.		1.5 mi	70	$15,000
Augusta	Augusta Business Park		Pub.	3 mi	3 mi	14	$25,000
Bangor	Ammo Industrial Park		Pvt.	X	2 mi	500	negotiable
	Hildreth St. Ind. Park		Pub.	X	1.5 mi	170	$12,000
	Bangor Int'l Cargo Distribution Park		Pub.	X	X	146	negotiable
	Bangor Int'l Air Park		Pub.	X	X	220	lease only
	Target Industrial Circle		Pub.	X	1 mi	12	$8,000—10,000
	Bomarc Industrial Park		Pub.		2 mi	70	negotiable
	Dowd Industrial Park		Pub.	X	2 mi	40	$7,000—9,000
	Bangor Ind. Park & Annex		Pub.		.5 mi	13	$8,000–10,000
	Sylvan Industrial Park		Pub.		3 mi	15	20,000—25,000
	Bangor Int'l Foreign Trade		Pub.		X	32	lease only
	Banair Industrial Park		Pub.		X	16	lease only
Brewer	East-West Industrial Park		Pub.	X	2 mi	14	$ 9,500
Biddeford	Airport Industrial Park	X	Pvt.	2 mi	16 mi	20	$12,500
Brunswick	Brunswick Industrial Park		Pub.	X	25 mi	6	$17,500
Calais	Calais Industrial Park		Pub.	X	25 mi	55	negotiable
Caribou	Caribou Light Ind. Park		Pub.	1.5 mi	12 mi	20	$10,000
	Grimes Mill Industrial Park		Pvt.	X	15 mi	280	$ 5,000
Ellsworth	Ellsworth Industrial Park		Pvt.	X	10 mi	0	$ 3,500
Fairfield	Sherton Industrial Estates		Pub.		7 mi	78	$7,000—15,000
Ft. Fairfield	Cheney Grove Agri-Ind. Park		Pub.	X	11 mi	6	$ 3,000
	Industrial Park #2		Pvt.	X	7 mi	3	negotiable
Ft. Kent	Ft. Kent Industrial Park		Pub.	X	10 mi	24	negotiable
Gorham	Gorham Industrial Park		Pub.	2	5 mi	60	$32,670
Hermon	Freedom Park		Pub.	.5 mi	2 mi	130	negotiable
	Northern Maine Junction		Pub.	X	2 mi	130	negotiable
Houlton	Houlton Int'l Airport Park		Pub.	3 mi	X	600	$1,000—4,000
Kittery	Gateway Center		Pub.	.2 mi	50 mi	25	negotiable
Lewiston	Lewiston Industrial Park	X	Pub.		2 mi	25	$15,000
	South Park	X	Pub.		5 mi	81	$16,000
	Foss Rd Business Park		Pub.	X	5 mi	55	negotiable
Limestone	Limestone Industrial Park		Pub.	X	11 mi	30	negotiable
Lincoln	Lincoln Industrial Park		Pub.	X	.2 mi	600	negotiable
Lisbon	Lisbon Industrial Park		Pub.	X	12 mi	10	$10,000–12,000
Machias	Machias Industrial Park		Pub.		.5 mi	40	$ 2,000

Location	Name	Nat. Gas	Water	Distance to RR Siding	Distance to Air Svc.	Average Avail. Acres	Price Per Acre
Old Orchard Beach	Old Orchard Beach Light Industrial Park		Pub.	15 mi	17 mi	65	negotiable
Old Town	Old Town Industrial Park		Pub.	10 mi	12 mi	20	$ 5,000
Oxford	Airways Industrial Park		Pub.	8 mi	22 mi	65	negotiable
Pittsfield	Pittsfield Industrial Park		Pub.	X	25 mi	30	$ 5,000
Portland	Stroudwater Estates		Pub.	3 mi	3 mi	16+/–	$80,000
	Pinetree		Pub.	X	2 mi	20	$87,000
Presque Isle	Skyway Industrial Park		Pub.	.2 mi	.2 mi	450	$ 7,000
	Rockland Industrial Park		Pub.		3 mi	28	$15,000
Rockland	Saco Industrial Park		Pub.	X	15 mi	0	$17,500
Saco	Sanford Industrial Estates		Pub.	10 mi	35 mi	23	$30,000–35,000
Sanford	Adams Business Park		Pub.	7 mi	35 mi	55	$25,000–30,000
	Airport Industrial Park		Pub.	7 mi	35 mi	30	negotiable
	Scarborough Industrial Park	X	Pub.	2 mi	3 mi	12	$54,450
Scarborough	Skowhegan Industrial Park		Pub.		18 mi	30	negotiable
Skowhegan	Van Buren Industrial Park #1		Pub.	X	35 mi	9	negotiable
Van Buren	Van Buren Industrial Park #2		Pub.		35 mi	35	negotiable
	Van Buren Industrial Park #3		Pub.	X	35 mi	43	negotiable
	Waterville Industrial Park		Pub.	1 mi	2 mi	40	$8,000–25,000
Waterville	Wells Industrial Park	X	Pub.	X	6 mi	55+	$75,000
Wells	Five Star Industrial Park	X	Pub.	2 mi	3 mi	15	$54,450
Westbrook	Col. Westbrook Exec. Park	X	Pub.	3 mi	1 mi	20+/–	$65,340
	Westwood	X	Pub.	2 mi	2.5 mi	30	$65,340
	Glassworld		Pub.		2 mi	47+/–	$65,340
	WED Industrial Park	X	Pub.	1 mi	5 mi	90	$5,000—10,000
Winslow	Winthrop Industrial Park		Pub.	3 mi	12 mi	25	negotiable
Winthrop	Sagadahoc Business &						
Woolwich	Industrial Park		Pvt.		9 mi	20	$6,500—9,500

X = Located on site Pub. = Public Water Supply Pvt. = Private Water Supply

[1]The guidelines used to define an industrial park are as follows:

a. Ownership—the park must be owned by a municipality, area development group or private developer.

b. Zoning—it must be zoned for industrial use by the municipality. In municipalities without zoning, property owners must have protective covenants drawn and on file with DECD.

c. Streets—it must have an existing road system or pre-engineered system accepted by the municipality.

Industrial Park Locations

Financial Programs

Business and industry seeking to expand or relocate in Maine may take advantage of a number of financial assistance programs. Information about all programs is available from the Maine Department of Economic and Community Development.

Finance Authority of Maine (FAME)

In 1983, the Maine Legislature consolidated all state-operated business financing programs into a single financing agency—the Finance Authority of Maine (FAME). The agency offers a wide array of financial assistance programs for state business. These programs include:

Commercial Loan Insurance Program

The Commercial Loan Insurance Program is designed to promote economic development by providing business borrowers who exhibit a reasonable ability to repay a loan access to capital that would otherwise be denied by a lender due to an unacceptable level of credit risk.

Through this program FAME will insure up to 90% (not to exceed $7,000,000 for most projects or $2,500,000 for recreational projects) of a commercial loan. Loan insurance may not be used to insure construction loans, housing projects, or for refinancing existing debt as a primary purpose. There are also certain limitations on loan insurance for projects with greater than 25% retail or 35% office space.

The program works in cooperation with local lending institutions and bond underwriters.* Lenders and bond underwriters originate loans, provide construction or interim acquisition financing without loan insurance, maintain at a minimum 10% of the loan uninsured, and service the entire loan.

*(FAME insured loan bond issues are typically rated AA1 by Moody's and AA by Standard and Poors.)

Eligibility Criteria

- The borrower must demonstrate loan repayment ability.
- The business must be located in the State.
- Collateral must be sufficient to meet loan to value standards of the Authority.
- The project must demonstrate public benefit; for example, job creation, increase in municipal tax base, etc.

Small Business Loan Insurance Program

Similar to FAME's Commercial Loan Insurance Program, the Small Business Program is designed to specifically help those small businesses that cannot obtain conventional financing. FAME insurance provides additional security to financial institutions while encouraging greater lending activity to Maine's small businesses. Under this program, FAME can insure up to 85% of a loan to maximum loan insurance exposure of $500,000. If the

borrower is an eligible Maine veteran, FAME's maximum exposure increases to $600,000.

Most prudent business activities (lines of credit included) are eligible. To participate in the Small Business Loan Insurance Program, a business must employ 20 or fewer employees or have gross annual sales of less than $2.5 million.

Taxable and Tax Exempt Credit Enhancement Bond Programs

In an effort to assist more Maine businesses, FAME has implemented two unique credit enhancement programs. These programs work to help Maine business attract long-term, fixed-rate financing. These credit enhancement programs are two of the first of their kind in the nation. They provide Maine business with financing formerly available to only "Fortune 500" companies. These programs include:

SMART-E Bond

The SMART-E Bond Program is a tax-exempt, fixed-asset financing program for manufacturing facilities. Assets that can be financed with loan proceeds include land and depreciable assets.

FAME will finance up to 90 percent of a loan by grouping it with other similar loans and selling tax-exempt bonds to finance the loans. To attract favorable interest rates, each loan in the group will be insured by FAME or a combination of FAME and a letter of credit; or by other comparable insurance.

The program benefits borrowers by providing a low, fixed-interest rate on 90 percent of a loan for up to 15–20 years. Variable rates may also be available in the future depending on demand. The interest rates are lower than conventional commercial credit because interest paid to the buyers of the bonds is tax-exempt. This savings is passed along to borrowers.

The program works in cooperation with local lending institutions and bond underwriters who must originate loans, provide construction or interim acquisition financing, and agree to maintain, at minimum, 10 percent of a loan uninsured and service the entire loan for the life of the loan. Lenders may also be required to provide a letter of credit insuring payment on a portion of the loan. Borrowers will maintain their normal banking relationships making monthly payments to their lenders.

Applicants for this program must demonstrate a strong likelihood that they will be able to repay the loan. The maximum size loan under this program is $7,000,000.

SMART Bond Program

The process begins when a lending institution provides a loan commitment for acquisition of real estate, equipment, or other fixed assets. After review of a loan application, FAME will commit to insure up to 90% of the loan, and will also agree to purchase the insured portion of the loan upon completion of construction or upon acquisition of the machinery or equipment.

FAME then groups the purchased portion of the loan with other loans to form a pool of insured loans which is then sold to private investors.

Because of the high credit rating associated with FAME's loan insurance, the bond becomes a marketable security which will sell at favorable fixed rates (Subject to market conditions, these bonds are generally sold at 1.25% over comparable term treasury bonds. However, since the lending institution is required to retain, at a minimum, 10% of the loan, the borrower will actually pay a "blended rate" based on the combination of the portion of the loan held by the lender and the portion sold through FAME.) The rate and term on the portion of the loan retained by the lender is negotiated between the borrower and the lender.

Throughout this process, the borrower will continue to work with the lender. The lender will continue servicing the entire loan and, in addition, maintain a direct relationship with the borrower.

Applicants for this program must demonstrate a strong likelihood that they will be able to repay the loan. The maximum size loan under this program is $7,000,000.

Industrial Development Bond Program

The tax reform act of 1986 has significantly changed the State's Industrial Development Bond Program. These changes include certain limitations on the State's tax-exempt bond ceiling and the types of projects which may be financed. The SMART and SMART-E Bond Programs mentioned earlier have, in large part, replaced the old Industrial Revenue Bond Program for Maine businesses.

Municipal Securities Approval Program

Maine municipalities are empowered, with the approval of FAME, to issue tax-exempt Industrial Revenue Bonds to finance any project authorized under the United State's Internal Revenue Code, Section 103, (now limited to manufacturing facilities and exempt projects such as solid waste disposal projects) except retail stores and office space. Proceeds from the sale of municipal Industrial Revenue Bonds may be used for land, land improvements, labor materials, machinery and equipment, financing and interest charges, engineering, legal services, surveys, cost estimates and studies.

The advantage of this type of financing lies in the relatively low borrowing rates it affords. The specific rate is determined by a number of factors, including the bond markets, the credit-

worthiness of the bond beneficiary and the size of the bond issue.

Maine Job Start Program

The Maine Job Start Program is a revolving loan program designed to provide the eligible small business person with the necessary capital to start, strengthen or expand a business operation. It is a direct loan program targeted at those businesses which cannot obtain financing (even with loan insurance) through conventional lending sources.

The maximum available loan is $10,000. The term of each loan will depend on applicant need, the business plan and the useful life of collateral. The interest rate on Job Start Loans is 2% below the prime interest rate, fixed at the date FAME issues its loan commitment.

In order to qualify for a Job Start Loan, the applicant must reside or have a principal place of business in Androscoggin, Aroostook, Hancock, Oxford or Washington counties. In addition, the applicant must have an annual gross household income at or below 80% of the federal median income.

Energy Conservation Loan Program

The program provides interest rate subsidies on loans to businesses, farms and non-profit organizations which are used to make energy related improvements. These loans will be approved and made by Maine financial institutions; FAME will subsidize the interest to be paid by the borrower. Energy conservation loans may represent a portion of a larger commercial loan.

The loans are available at an effective interest rate of 3%, for a term not to exceed 10 years. The maximum available loan is $100,000. To be eligible for consideration, your business, farm or non-profit organization must either: (a) have an existing oil-fired space heating system, oil-fired hot water, oil-fired processing system, or (b) have purchased fuel oil for space or water heating purposes during the period 1973–1980.

Pine Tree Partnership Fund Grant Program

The Pine Tree Partnership Fund Grant Program is designed to help foster innovation and development of new technology products. Under this program, Maine's small businesses can apply for matching grants of up to $5,000. These grants must be matched with other sources of income. They are intended to help small businesses perform research, develop and introduce advanced technology and services into the marketplace.

FAME seeks applications for this program periodically throughout the year. Interested persons should contact the Authority for more information.

The Potato Marketing Improvement Fund

The Potato Marketing Improvement Fund (PMIF) provides direct loans to potato growers and packers to construct modern storages, packing lines and sprout inhibitor facilities as part of the industry's plan to improve the quality and marketing of Maine potatoes. This fund provides long-term, fixed-rate loans at attractive, below-market interest rates to help finance construction or improvements to storage and packing facilities. As a participating loan program, it is restricted to financing no more than 45% of the costs of eligible construction and improvements. Other lenders or the applicant must finance the remaining funding needs, with a minimum applicant contribution of 10 percent. Funds cannot be used for working capital, refinancing, or non-project related equipment, and PMIF funds may only be used for permanent financing after a project is completed.

Linked Investment Program for Agriculture

In cooperation with the State Treasurer's Office, the State of Maine invests up to $4,000,000 of State funds in financial institutions at reduced interest rates. The financial institutions use those funds to provide operating loans to Maine farmers at comparably reduced rates of interest. The loans are approved and made by lenders according to their own policies; the State Treasurer makes compensating investments to the lenders to provide the interest rate savings to farmers on the underlying loans. The Finance Authority of Maine assists the State Treasurer in administering this program.

Occupational Safety and Health Loan Fund

The Finance Authority of Maine, in cooperation with the Maine Department of Labor, administers the Occupational Safety and Health Loan Program.

This program provides targeted direct loans to Maine businesses seeking to make workplace safety improvements. Under this program, a business may borrow up to $15,000 for a period of up to 5 years. The interest rate paid by the borrower is 2% below the prime interest rate, fixed at the date of loan commitment.

To be eligible, the business must be located in the State of Maine; proceeds from the loan must be used to purchase, improve, install or erect equipment which reduces workplace hazards or promotes the health and safety of employees. Borrowers must exhibit a reasonable ability to repay the loan from cash flow of the business.

Summary

In addition to the programs listed here, the Finance Authority of Maine is continually working on new financial programs and services. For an up-to-date listing of the programs and services currently available, interested persons should contact the Finance Authority of Maine.

Finance Authority of Maine
83 Western Avenue
P.O. Box 949
Augusta, Maine 04330

Telephone: (207) 623-3263

Jobs and Investment Tax Credit

Taxpayers, other than public utilities, who make an investment in Maine qualify for an investment tax credit. To qualify they must invest at least $5 million in a taxable year which qualifies under the IRS Investment Credit provisions and increase wages in the same taxable year by $1.2 million. Meeting these conditions qualifies the taxpayer for a state income tax credit equal to the federal investment credit, but not to exceed $300,000 or the amount of tax otherwise due. The unused portion of a tax credit may be carried forward for a period of six years for a maximum seven-year tax credit of $2.1 million.

Revolving Loan Funds

Three Economic Development Districts in Maine presently administer revolving loan funds, established to assist in the financing of development projects within each district. Emphasis is on those projects which create jobs within the districts. Districts administering the programs are the Northern Maine Regional Planning Commission, Caribou; the Eastern Maine Development Corporation, Bangor; and the Androscoggin Valley Council of Governments, Auburn. Other development entities with access to business loan programs are the Lewiston/Auburn Economic Growth Council and Coastal Enterprises Incorporated.

Job Opportunity Zone Program

The Job Opportunity Zone Program allows designated Maine communities or regions to offer targeted incentives to businesses locating within the zone. Among the incentives offered are direct grants to businesses for each job created, labor training funds, and priority utilization of other business development programs such as the Community Industrial Building Program.

Development Fund

As part of the Community Development Block Grant Small Cities Program, the State has set aside $750,000 for grants to communities to help finance development projects. Loans may be used to finance in whole or in part, land acquisition, construction of buildings, purchase equipment, working capital, support facilities, and other activities necessary or appropriate to carry out a development project. The Development Fund pro-

vides "gap financing" and should be regarded as a necessary financing compound of the prospective development deal.

Tax Increment Financing

Local governing bodies in Maine may designate areas within their municipalities as development districts in order to facilitate redevelopment activities. Public financing, usually in the form of bonds, is used to provide necessary public improvements, and developers obtain financing to carry out the major redevelopment. The public debt is retired with the increase in property taxes generated by the area's revaluation. The results are incentives for development, improved neighborhoods, and increased revenues to the community (after the public debt has been repaid.)

Small Business Administration

SBA 504

The Small Business Administration's 504 program stimulates growth and expansion of small business through a public-private partnership. The emphasis is on projects which create a meaningful number of jobs in ratio to the investment. Plant acquisition, construction, conversion or expansion projects qualify for financing which may include land acquisition, land improvements, purchase and/or remodeling of existing buildings, building construction or addition, leasehold improvements, and purchase and installation of machinery and equipment. Any type of small business is eligible as long as it is independently owned and operated, and not dominant in its field of operation. The small business must have a net worth of no more than $6 million, and have an average net income (after taxes) of no more than $2 million for the two preceeding years. Projects in the $200,000 to $1.5 million range are generally preferred. An SBA 503 loan requires participation by a private sector first mortgage lender, a Certified Development Corporation and the SBA. The private sector first mortgage lender normally takes 50% of the project via a separate loan to the small business. The SBA finances up to 40% of the fixed assets (up to $500,000) by issuing a 100% guarantee for debentures of a Certified Community Development Corporation sold to the Federal Financing Bank. The Certified Development Corporation may finance 10% of the project with funds from a variety of potential sources, if the small business concern has no cash equity. Interest rates for the private sector first mortgage lender are fixed or variable depending on the lender and usually not over 3% of the prime lending rate. SBA rates are determined by the federal government's cost of acquiring funds, and are fixed at the time of closing. The SBA requires that at least one job be created for every $15,000 of debenture amount. Certified Development Corporation rates vary according to cost.

	SBA 7A The SBA 7A program makes direct, immediate participation and guaranteed loans for manufacturing, wholesaling, service, retailing, general construction and agricultural businesses which are independently owned and operated, not dominant in their field, and meet employment or sales standards developed by the SBA. SBA can guarantee bank loans up to $500,000. SBA can directly loan up to $150,000 when funds are available. Loans may be used for construction, conversion or expansion; purchase of equipment, facilities, machinery, supplies or materials; and working capital. A maximum ceiling is also set by SBA under the guarantee program.
Economic Development Administration (EDA)	Technical Assistance grants under the EDA program may be made to non-profit corporations, districts or local government entities to pay for part of the cost of feasibility studies, pilot or demonstration projects, university centers, and comprehensive studies of how to combine natural, human and other resources in a variety of productive enterprises to benefit an entire area or segment of the economy. Public Works and Development Facilities grants and loans are also available to qualifying state and local government units and non-profit corporations. Grants may be used to develop land and improvements to public works, public service, or development facility usage. Projects must directly or indirectly tend to improve the opportunities for successful establishment or expansion of industrial or commercial plants or facilities. Grant rates vary from 50% to 80% of the project costs.
Urban Development Action Grants (UDAG)	The Department of Housing and Urban Development's UDAG grants are awarded to localities with a stagnated economic climate—high unemployment, high poverty levels, and slow population and employment growth. UDAG grants are generally made to communities which reloan money to the private sector at flexible terms for eligible projects. Projects are judged on their impact on the community, the number of new jobs created, the effect on the local tax base, the necessity of UDAG funds to complete the project, and the amount of private sector participation. Most communities in Maine are eligible for UDAGs.
Farmers Home Administration	The Farmers Home Administration (FmHA) is authorized to provide guarantees for private lenders making loans to legal entities or individuals in Maine cities and towns up to 50,000 population. No maximum loan amount is fixed by statute, but the FmHA guarantee may only be for up to 90% of the loan. Applicants must negotiate the loan size with private lenders prior to seeking an FmHA guarantee. Loans may be used for financing business and industrial construction, conversion, acquisition, and modernization; purchase and development of land, easements, equipment, facilities, leases, machinery, supplies or materials; and working capital and funds for fees and contin-

gency charges. Fixed or variable interest rates are negotiated by the lender and the borrower, consistent with the market rate.

Maine Capital Corporation

The Maine Capital Corporation (MCC) is a private for-profit corporation designed to seek long-term investment opportunities in growing and healthy Maine businesses. The MCC is a licensed Small Business Investment Company under the Federal Small Business Act. By investing in stock and/or by lending money, the MCC is a source of growth funds for Maine companies which fit the SBA definition of "small concerns." The MCC investment will often supplement additional lending by banks and other sources. Investments of $50,000 or more will be considered; for projects involving more than $150,000, the MCC may form a syndicate with one or more other investors. Favored business types are producers of manufactured goods, services, and innovative distributors of goods and services.

State Taxes

The major tax contributors to Maine's general revenues are the sales and use tax and the individual income tax. Maine's corporate income tax, one of the lowest in the Northeast, constituted only 5.4% of the total taxes collected by the Bureau of Taxation in 1986.

General Revenue Sources 1986[1]

Tax	*Amount of Contribution*	*Percent of Total*
Income Taxes	$391,532,325	39.5%
Sales and Use Taxes	$383,624,035	38.8%
Motor Fuel Taxes	$ 86,430,709	8.7%
Business Taxes	$ 56,125,376	5.7%
Cigarette Taxes	$ 37,719,294	3.8%
Succession Taxes	$ 14,104,401	1.4%
Property Taxes (State Only)	$ 10,737,230	1.1%
Real Estate Transfer Taxes	$ 7,890,230	0.8%
Special Industry Taxes	$ 1,788,538	0.2%
TOTAL	$989,952,138	100.0%

Business Related Taxes[1]

The principal state and local taxes applicable to businesses are outlined below:

Corporate Income Tax:[1]

Maine's corporate income tax is based on federal taxable income with certain modifications. The rates are 3.5% of Maine net income for the first $25,000; $875 plus 7.93% of the excess over $25,000 but not more than $75,000; $4,840 plus 8.33% of the excess over $75,000 but not more than $250,000; and $19,417 plus 8.93% of the excess over $250,000. For a corporation doing business both inside and outside the state, Maine taxable income is that portion of the total taxable income of the corporation and its affiliates apportioned or allocated to Maine on the basis of a three-factor formula involving payroll, property and sales. Corporations are required to file estimated tax returns. To the extent it affects Maine taxable income, corporations, as well as individuals, are allowed to utilize a net operating loss deduction consistent with federal income tax treatment.

Individual Income Tax:

Income of proprietorships, partnerships and S corporations is taxed as individual income. Rates are adjusted annually to compensate for the effect of inflation. The tax rates in effect for 1986 range from 1% of the first $2,000 of taxable income to 10% of the excess over $25,000 for a single individual and from 1% of the first $4,400 of taxable income to 10% of the excess over $50,000 for married persons filing a joint return.

[1]Maine Department of Finance, Bureau of Taxation

Property Tax[1]

In 1985, the statewide average property tax rate was $15.60 per thousand dollars of fair market value. There is no personal property tax on business inventories, including industrial inventories and stock-in-trade. Property tax rates for all Maine municipalities are listed in the Counties, Cities and Towns section of this booklet.

Corporate Filing Fees[2]

The principal requirements are articles of incorporation for domestic corporations—filing fee minimum: $60; maximum depends on par value of authorized stock. No par stock shall have an assumed par value of $10 per share for the purpose of calculating the fee. The application fee for foreign corporations to do business in Maine is $100; annual report $30.

Sales and Use Taxes[1]

The sales tax is imposed at the rate of 5% of the sale price on retail sales of tangible property, telephone and telegraph service, fabrication services, and extended cable television service, and at 7% of the rental charged for rentals of living quarters for less than 28 days and short-term rentals of automobiles. The use tax is imposed at the same rate on purchases outside the State for use in Maine and on casual purchases of motor vehicles, aircraft, camper trailers, livestock trailers, and special mobile equipment.

The Sales and Use Tax Law includes numerous exemptions, including machinery and equipment and repair parts used directly and primarily in the production of tangible personal property for later sale or lease, or directly and exclusively in research and development; tangible personal property which becomes an ingredient or component part of, or which is consumed or destroyed or loses its identity directly and primarily in the production of tangible personal property for later sale or lease, other than lease for use in this State; containers and packaging and shipping materials when sold for packing or shipping tangible personal property sold by the shipper; vehicles, rolling stock, watercraft or aircraft to be placed in interstate commerce by the purchaser within sixty days and used in interstate commerce at least 80% of the time for the next two years; air and water pollution control facilities certified as such by the Board of Environmental Protection; seed, feed, hormones, fertilizer, pesticides, insecticides, fungicides, antibiotics, weed killers, defoliants, litter and medicines used in agricultural and aquacultural production; and bait sold to commercial fishermen. Sales tax paid on depreciable machinery equipment for use directly and primarily in agricultural production or commercial fishing is refundable upon application to the State Tax Assessor.

[1]Maine Department of Finance, Bureau of Taxation
[2]State Department, Bureau of Corporations

Tax on fuel and electricity used at a manufacturing facility is being phased out at the rate of 1% per year.

Employment Security[3]

Initially, a new employer is assessed a state contribution rate based on the past average rate for all employers but not less than 1 percent nor more than 4 percent. The rate applies to the first $7,000 of wages paid to each employee during the calendar year. After at least 24 months of experience, an employer is assigned a rate ranging from 1.9 percent to 6 percent. The actual rate assigned depends upon the employer's past experience with unemployment and the rate schedule in effect which is determined annually based on such factors as cost rates, wage levels, and available reserves.

Business Tax Comparisons for the New England States

The following tables compare the impact of major business taxes on three representative firms—small, mid-sized, and large—in the six New England States. The comparison does not include all taxes a firm may incur. However, it does provide an accurate description of the relative tax liabilities of the representative firms in each of the six states.

Characteristics of Representative Firms: (a)

	Small	*Mid-Sized*	*Large*
Value of Par-Value Shares (b)	$166,500	$ 5,554,539	$ 42,831,000
Number of Shares	1,665	98,608	8,566,200
Taxable Income (c)	18,000	360,000	3,600,000
Number of Employees	20	600	4,000
Taxable Net Worth (d)	94,500	1,889,930	23,275,000
Value of Property & Equipment	116,375	2,327,500	23,275,500
Gross Sales (e)	500,000	10,000,000	100,000,000

(a) The firms are assumed to be beginning operations and incorporating in each state. The choice of characteristics is arbitrary, but they are realistic assumptions of representative business.
(b) Par-value stock is stock that is fixed at a certain monetary value.
(c) The net income of the corporation is assumed to be the corporation's taxable income. In most states the net income is the taxable income of the corporation under the federal income tax law, or that portion of such income allocated or apportioned to a state in the case of a corporation doing business both in and outside a particular state.
(d) The taxable net worth of a corporation is the corporation's total taxable assets minus the corporation's total liabilities.
(e) The gross sales of a corporation is the firm's total receipts.

[3]Maine Department of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security, Unemployment Compensation Division

Small Sized Corporation Comparisons (a)

State	Organization Fee (b)	Annual Report Filing Fee (c)	Corporate Income Tax (d)	Employment Security Tax (e)	Property Tax (f)	Total
ME	$ 70.00	$30.00	$ 630.00	$5,320.00	$1,931.83	$ 7,981.83
NH	400.00	60.00	1,634.40	4,900.00	2,385.69	9,380.09
MA	150.00	70.00	1,745.10	5,320.00	2,571.89	9,856.99
CT	50.00	70.00	2,520.00	5,935.60	2,692.92	11,233.52
VT	300.00	NA	1,176.00	8,960.00	1,943.46	12,379.46
RI	110.00	15.00	1,620.00	9,752.00	2,397.33	13,894.33

Mid-Sized Corporation Comparison (a)

State	Organization Fee (b)	Annual Report Filing Fee (c)	Corporate Income Tax (d)	Employment Security Tax (e)	Property Tax (f)	Total
ME	$ 450.00	$30.00	$29,240.50	$159,600.00	$38,636.50	$227,957.00
NH	6,054.54	60.00	32,688.00	147,000.00	47,713.75	233,516.29
MA	2,777.00	70.00	34,901.82	159,600.00	51,437.75	248,786.57
CT	493.00	70.00	50,400.00	178,068.00	53,858.35	282,854.35
VT	3,500.00	NA	30,480.00	268,800.00	38,869.25	341,426.52
RI	523.00	15.00	28,800.00	292,560.00	47,946.50	369,844.50

Large Corporation Comparison (a)

State	Organization Fee (b)	Annual Report Filing Fee (c)	Corporate Income Tax (d)	Employment Security Tax (e)	Property Tax (f)	Total
ME	$ 1,610.00	$30.00	$318,572.50	$1,064,000.00	$386,373.30	$1,770,585.80
NH	43,331.00	60.00	326,880.00	980,000.00	477,147.75	1,827,418.80
MA	21,415.00	70.00	360,395.00	1,064,000.00	514,388.55	1,960,268.50
CT	17,132.00	70.00	504,000.00	1,187,120.00	538,595.07	2,246,882.10
VT	21,915.50	NA	322,080.00	1,792,000.00	388,700.85	2,524,696.40
RI	17 ,162.00	15.00	288,000.00	1,950,400.00	479,475.30	2,735,052.30

(a) The source for the tax information is the State Tax Guide, Commerce Clearing House, Inc., 1985. Employment Security tax figures came from the Maine Dept. of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security. Division of Economic Analysis and Research. Sales tax is the only significant business tax not included. The impact of sales tax varied widely, depending upon the type and operating characteristics of individual firms.

(b) Organizational fees are paid by a corporation at the beginning of its business life. The fee allows the firm to be incorporated and transact business within the state.

(c) An annual fee is paid, usually to the Secretary of State, upon filing the corporation's annual report. In all New England states, except Vermont, the fee is based upon a flat rate and is not dependent upon business size or profitability.

(d) In five states (ME, NH, RI, CT, VT), the corporate income tax is an annual tax imposed on a corporation based on the business transactions of the firm. In Massachusetts a corporate excise tax is based on the net worth of the firm, the net income of the firm, and a surcharge is applied. Individual state's corporate income tax credits and depreciation allowances are not considered in the comparison. It should be noted they may have a significant impact on taxable income and therefore on income tax liability.

(e) The employment security tax employed was the most likely 1985 rate for new industry which does not acquire assets from a predecessor. The calculations assume that all employees earn at least the taxable wage base in effect for that state. In the case of Connecticut, the amounts shown include a federal

loan repayment tax as well as a special assessment for interest due on unrepaid federal loans.

(f) The property tax evaluation is based on the 1983, tabulated Effective Tax Rate or the full value tax rate.

Maine Taxable Sales 1986

1986 Sales in Millions

Economic District	Store-Type Group: Building Supply	Food Retail	General Merchandise	Other Retail	Automobile Transportation	Restaurant & Lodging	Total Consumer Sales
York	109.6	73.3	118.4	81.4	172.6	183.5	738.8
Cumberland	263.4	124.9	373.6	196.0	353.8	219.6	1531.3
Androscoggin	119.3	8.6	147.5	65.1	201.1	98.6	715.3
Kennebec	115.4	87.1	170.5	66.0	232.3	87.8	759.1
Mid-Coast*	126.5	68.9	115.4	61.7	173.7	110.2	656.3
Eastern Maine*	55.3	52.2	54.4	34.6	85.2	71.4	353.1
Penobscot	23.7	86.2	196.0	66.2	266.8	108.9	847.8
Northern Maine	37.7	40.7	68.7	26.9	91.5	36.1	301.6
Out of State[2]*	73.4	39.9	32.1	81.1	223.1	9.4	459.0
State Total*	1024.2	656.9	1276.5	679.1	1800.0	925.5	6362.2

*Defined by County

[1]Source: Maine State Planning Office, Maine Retail Sales Quarterly Report, April 1987.

[2]Reported by companies outside the state that volunteer retail sales information.

Employee Education and Training Programs

Various employee education and training programs are offered in Maine, including the federally-sponsored Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA), and state-sponsored apprenticeship and vocational education programs. In addition, the Maine Job Service offers free job-matching and recruitment services to both applicants and employers. Detailed information on all programs may be obtained from the Maine Department of Economic and Community Development.

Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA) Programs

Industry in Maine can take advantage of training programs offered through the federal Job Training Partnership Act. JTPA programs are responsive to the needs of the private sector. JTPA programs include customized classroom training programs in which the costs of instructors, facilities and rental of equipment can be subsidized. There are no income subsidies for training participants, although small allowances can be made for non-living expenses such as child care and travel. The On-the-Job Training (OJT) Program allows employees of a company to receive specialized training at the work site. JTPA can underwrite up to 50% of the trainee's wages during the training period. The length and type of training, as well as the costs to be assumed by JTPA and the employer are established in the contract. JTPA screens applicants, but the final hiring decision remains with the company. Trainees must meet eligibility requirements set by JTPA.

Apprenticeship Program

The Apprenticeship Program typically provides for the training of individuals in occupations requiring a wide and diverse range of skills. The program includes planned, daily, on-the-job training under proper supervision, combined with technical studies in areas directly related to the trade. Most apprenticeship terms range from one to five years, with a period of at least 2,000 hours (one year) as the established minimum. There is no state or federal subsidy of apprenticeship training. The employer is responsible, with the assistance of the Maine State Apprenticeship and Training Council, for designing the schedule of work processes, and providing supervision and evaluation. Apprentices are generally paid on a progressive wage scale.

In addition, there are in-state training resources such as Vocational Rehabilitation, WEET, Veteran's Program, etc., that may benefit an employer. For more details, contact a DECD representative.

Maine Vocational-Technical Institute Center—Vocational-Technical Institutes

Maine's network of post-secondary Vocational-Technical Institutes (VTIs) offers a variety of specialized programs which help prepare Maine residents for jobs in business and industry. New training programs are continually added, and may be developed in conjunction with the special needs of a Maine industry. In addition, Maine has 25 vocational centers offering programs at the secondary school level. These centers and regions are located in Augusta, Bangor, Bath, Belfast, Biddeford, Bridgton, Brunswick, Calais, Caribou, Dexter, Ellsworth, Farmington, Houlton, Lewiston, Lincoln, Madawaska, Mexico, Norway, Portland, Presque Isle, Rockland, Sanford, Skowhegan, Waterville and Westbrook.

Name	*Location*	*Course Samples*
Central Maine VTI	Auburn	Automotive, Construction, Drafting, Electronics, Food Preparation, Graphic Arts, Practical Nursing,
Eastern Maine VTI	Bangor	Automotive, Business Administration, Electronics, Food Service, Practical Nursing, Radiology, Refrigeration
Kennebec Valley VTI	Waterville/ Fairfield	Carpentry, Electronics Test Technician, Health, Marketing, Medical Assistant, Secretarial Sciences,
Northern Maine VTI	Presque Isle	Accounting, Automotive, Computer Sciences, Masonry, Nursing
Southern Maine VTI	South Portland	Culinary Arts, Fire Technician, Law Enforcement, Marine Biology, Practical Nursing, Radiation Therapy
Washington County VTI	Calais	Boatbuilding, Commercial Fishing, Marine Mechanics, Welding, Wood Harvesting

Maine Job Service

The Maine Job Service, a Division of the Maine Department of Labor, offers a variety of *free* employment-related services to both job seekers and employers. The primary mission of the Job Service is to match people with jobs, and this labor exchange function is carried out in 18 locations throughout the State. Job Service has the largest applicant pool in the state. Over 70,000 individuals with a wide variety of skills register for work with this agency every year. In order to facilitate the matches between jobs and people, Job Service makes extensive use of computers for such systems as the Maine Job Bank, which instantaneously advertises an employer's job opening statewide. This allows applicants to find out about the availability of all the jobs in the State by going into only one Job Service Office. Job Service places a high priority on offering services that are extremely beneficial to employers. One of the ways this Agency can assist employers with their hiring needs is to enter into an exclusive referral agreement whereby all the referrals for a particular company are handled by the local Job Service office. Over 170 of Maine's largest employers do all their hiring through the Job Service, which saves them a great deal of time and money. Another service that employers can take advantage of is

the Positive Recruitment Program. This service is especially helpful to employers who wish to relocate to the State of Maine because they can use the Job Service to recruit the applicants they need, screen them according to the employer's qualifications, and set up interviews in the Job Service Office.

Job Service also administers the Targeted Jobs Tax Credit (TJTC) program in this State. This program is designed to provide incentives in the form of tax credits to employers for hiring applicants from eligible targeted groups.

Higher Education in Maine

Maine offers a variety of undergraduate and graduate education opportunities for individuals wishing to pursue careers in the liberal arts, business, engineering, law and specialized fields. Detailed information on specific programs and degrees offered can be obtained from the individual institutions.

Representative Universities, Colleges and Post-Secondary Schools

Institution	*Location*	*Enrollment*	*Degree Programs*
Andover College	Portland	1,217	Business
Bangor Theological Seminary	Bangor	130	Divinity, Theology
Bates College	Lewiston	1,523	Liberal Arts
Beal College	Bangor	600	Business
Bowdoin College	Brunswick	1,350	Liberal Arts
Colby College	Waterville	1,675	Liberal Arts
College of the Atlantic	Bar Harbor	120	Ecology, Marine Science
Husson College	Bangor	1,662	Business, Nursing
Maine Maritime Academy	Castine	619	Mechanical Engineering, Nautical Science
New England Bible College	Portland	32	Divinity
Portland School of Art	Portland	250	Visual Arts
St. Joseph's College	Windham	500	Business, Pre-Med
Thomas College	Waterville	832	Business, Management
Unity College	Unity	243	Environmental Sciences
University of Maine System:	Augusta	2,850	Liberal Arts, Fine Arts
	Farmington	2,255	Education, Engineering,
	Fort Kent	689	Sciences, Forestry,
	Machias	820	Business and Management
	Orono	11,180	Medical Sciences
	Presque Isle	1,285	
	Portland	8,839	
University of Maine Law School	Portland	225	Law
University of New England	Biddeford	851	Business, Sciences, Pre-Med
Westbrook College	Portland	1,100	Liberal Arts, Business, Health Services

Universities & Colleges Offering Post-graduate Degrees

Institution	*Location*	*Programs*	*Degree*
Bangor Theological Seminary	Bangor	Divinity	Masters
		Theology	
Husson College	Bangor	Business	Masters
Thomas College	Waterville	Business	Masters
University of New England	Biddeford	Medicine	Doctorate
University of Maine	Augusta	Business & Public Administration	Masters
	Orono	Arts & Science	Masters, PhD
		Business	Masters
		Education	Masters, PhD
		Engineering	Masters, PhD
		Life Sciences	Masters, PhD
		Forest & Resources	Masters, PhD
		Individual Curriculum	PhD
	Portland	Business	Masters
		Education	Masters
		Law	Doctorate
		Public Policy & Management	Masters

The Labor Force

The Maine work force contributes daily to the success of the state's business and industry. Maine men and women have an unusually low turnover rate, and an exceptional labor-management relations record. Wages in Maine are highly competitive with those in other states. The Maine Department of Economic and Community Development is able to furnish complete, detailed statistics about Maine's labor force on request.

Civilian labor force estimates for Maine Labor Market Areas, Annual Average 1986[1]

*Labor Market Area**	*Civilian Labor Force*	*Resident Employment*	*Unemployment*	
			Number	*Rate %*
Augusta	31,840	30,250	1,590	5.0
Bangor MSA	40,300	38,100	2,200	5.5
Bath-Brunswick	25,530	24,670	860	3.4
Belfast	10,870	9,870	1,000	9.2
Biddeford	25,330	24,040	1,290	5.1
Boothbay Harbor-Wiscasset	12,600	12,080	520	4.1
Calais-Eastport	13,310	12,000	1,310	9.8
Caribou-Presque Isle	21,280	19,490	1,790	8.4
Central Penobscot	2,550	2,340	210	8.2
Dover-Foxcroft	6,540	6,070	470	7.2
Ellsworth	22,230	20,830	1,400	6.3
Farmington	11,990	11,080	910	7.6
Fort Kent-Allagash	5,200	4,680	520	10.0
Greenville	1,270	1,160	110	8.7
Houlton	5,850	5,410	440	7.5
Kittery-York	27,970	27,570	400	1.4
Lewiston-Auburn MSA	40,300	37,500	2,800	6.9
Lincoln-Howland	5,290	4,900	390	7.4
Livermore Falls	4,480	4,140	340	7.6
Madawaska-Van Buren	3,660	3,290	370	10.1
Millinocket-East Millinocket	4,360	8,520	340	7.8
Norway-Paris	11,310	4,020	770	6.8
Patten-Island Falls	2,420	2,230	190	7.9
Portland MSA	117,100	114,100	3,000	2.6
Rockland	17,040	16,100	940	5.5
Rumford	8,220	7,540	680	8.3
Sanford	15,420	14,550	870	5.6
Sebago Lakes Region	11,920	11,490	430	3.6
Skowhegan	22,910	21,120	1,790	7.8
Southwest Penobscot	10,410	9,530	880	8.5
Waterville	22,550	21,360	1,190	5.3

*The U.S Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, defines a Labor Market Area as a central city or cities and the surrounding territory within commuting distance. It is an economically integrated geographical unit within which workers may readily change jobs without changing their place of residence.

[1]Maine Department of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security, Division of Economic Analysis and Research, Local Area Unemployment Statistics Program (LAUS), Augusta, Maine, Annual Averages, 1986.

Sources of Non-agricultural Employment 1986[1]

Trade, manufacturing, services, and government are the four largest employers in Maine. In 1986, the four employment areas accounted for 86 percent of all Maine non-agricultural workers.

Type	*Total Employed*	*Percent of Total*
Mining	100	*
Transportation & Public Utilities	19,300	4.0
Contract Construction	26,800	5.6
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	22,700	4.8
Government	87,100	18.2
Services	101,900	21.4
Trade	115,300	24.2
Manufacturing	103,900	21.8
TOTAL	477,100	100.00

*Less than one half of one percent.

Manufacturing Employment by Activity 1986[1]

The largest source of employment in the manufacturing sector is the lumber and wood industry; the second largest is the paper industry.

Industry	*Total Employed*	*Percent of Total*
Chemicals & Allied Products	900	.9
Primary & Fabricated Metals	3,700	3.6
Rubber & Misc. Plastic	3,700	3.6
Electrical Machinery	10,000	9.6
Other**	4,700	4.5
Printing & Publishing	4,900	4.7
Apparel	4,300	4.1
Textile Mill Products	6,700	6.5
Food & Kindred Products	8,100	7.8
Machinery, except Electrical	4,100	3.9
Transportation Equipment	9,900	9.5
Lumber & Wood Products	13,500	13.0
Paper & Allied Products	17,200	16.5
Leather & Leather Products	12,300	11.8
TOTAL	104,000	100.0

**Other includes: furniture; instruments; chemicals; stone, clay, and glass; petroleum; and miscellaneous manufacturing.

[1]Maine Department of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security, Division of Economic Analysis and Research, Current Employment Statistics Program (CES), Augusta, Maine, Annual Averages, 1986.

Manufacturing Employment Trends 1970-1986[1]

Employment trends in the manufacturing sector for the period 1970 to 1986 show that four industries—machinery, other than electrical and electronic equipment, transportation equipment, and printing and publishing—have recorded the largest growth rates in Maine. The following chart shows the percentage change in number of workers from 1970 to 1986 in 13 selected industries.

Industries	*Percentage Change in Number of Workers*
Machinery, except Electrical	105.0
Electrical & Electronic Equipment	100.0
Transportation Equipment	98.0
Printing & Publishing	69.0
Apparel	30.3
Rubber & Misc. Plastics Products	27.6
Fabricated Metal Products	0.0
Paper & Allied Products	−2.8
Lumber & Wood Products	−4.9
Food & Kindred Products	−29.6
Chemicals & Allied Products	−30.8
Textile Mill Products	−38.5
Leather & Leather Products	−52.3

Union Membership

In the nine-year period 1978 to 1986, the percentage of union membership for all Maine workers dropped from 18.1% in 1978 to 15.2% in 1986. Union membership in Maine's private industries consistently declined during the period, going from 16.8% in 1978 to 11.9% in 1986.

Union Membership—All Workers 1978-1986[2]

Year	*Total Employment (thousands)*[1]	*Union Membership*[2]	*Membership as % of Total Employment*
1978	454	82,096	18.1%
1979	463	83,661	18.1%
1980	468	84,750	18.1%
1981	472	86,908	18.4%
1982	472	84,200	17.8%
1983	489	*	*
1984	517	86,140	16.7%
1985	523	82,621	15.8%
1986	532	80,848	15.2%

*Union membership not available for 1983

[1]Maine Department of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security, Division of Economic Analysis and Research, Current Employment Statistics Program (CES), Augusta, Maine, Annual Averages 1970 and 1986.

[2]Maine Dept. of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security, Division of Economic Analysis and Research, Local Area Unemployment Statistics Program (LAUS), Augusta, Maine, 1978–1986.

Private Industry Union Membership 1978-1986[1]

Year	Private Non-farm Employment (thousands)[1]	Members[2]	% Membership
1978	324	54,557	16.8%
1979	333	53,862	16.2%
1980	335	54,504	16.3%
1981	337	53,553	15.9%
1982	333	50,218	15.1%
1983	342	*	*
1984	362	51,198	14.1%
1985	373	48,469	13.0%
1986	390	46,558	11.9%

Union Membership by Industry 1984[2]

Industry	Number Employed	Number Union Members	Percentage
Food & Kindred Products	7,886	1,682	21.33%
Textile & Mill Products	7,230	2,061	28.51%
Apparel	4,790	2,716	56.70%
Lumber & Wood Products	14,211	3,252	22.88%
Furniture & Fixtures	948	49	5.17%
Paper & Allied Products	18,326	13,265	72.38%
Printing & Publishing	4,581	935	20.41%
Chemicals & Allied Products	935	128	13.69%
Petroleum Refining & Related	239	126	52.72%
Rubber & Misc. Plastics	4,046	0	0.00%
Leather & Leather Products	17,895	945	5.20%
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	1,221	24	1.97%
Primary Metals	551	345	62.61%
Fabricated Metals	3,249	1,135	34.93%
Machinery, except Electrical	4,060	254	6.26%
Electrical & Electronic Machinery	8,995	85	.94%
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	896	0	0.00%
Instruments	634	0	0.00%
Transportation Equipment	9,580	5,687	59.36%

*Union membership not available for 1983.

[1]Maine Dept. of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security, Division of Economic Analysis and Research, Local Area Unemployment Statistics Program (LAUS), Augusta, Maine, 1978–1986.
[2]Maine Dept. of Labor, Bureau of Labor Standards, Division of Research and Statistics, Augusta, Maine, 1984.

Work Stoppages[1]

Generally, Maine has a better labor relations record than the nation as a whole. On average for the 15-year period 1972-1986, Maine had a lower percentage of workers idle than the entire U.S.

	Percent of Workers Idle		*Days Idle as Percent Of Estimated Work Time*	
Year	*U.S.*	*MAINE*	*U.S.*	*MAINE*
1972	2.3%	0.1%	.15%	.01%
1973	2.9	0.8	.14	.03
1974	3.5	0.3	.24	.02
1975	2.2	0.3	.16	.03
1976	3.0	1.7	.19	.15
1977	2.8	0.9	.17	.10
1978	1.9	2.2	.17	.39
1979	1.6	1.0	.15	.11
1980*	0.8	1.2	.14	.21
1981	0.7	0.8	.11	.01
1982	0.7	0.05	.04	.01
1983	0.9	1.0	.08	.08
1984	0.4	0.4	.04	.02
1985	0.3	1.6	.03	.58
1986	0.5	0.9	.05	.22

*Beginning in 1980, data for U.S. pertained to work stoppages involving 1,000 or more workers; previously, work stoppages of 6 or more workers were reported. All Maine data pertains to work stoppages involving 6 or more workers.

Wages

The minimum wage in Maine is $3.65 per hour for most workers. Farm workers are exempt. The Maine minimum wage is subject to changes in the Federal wage rate. The following chart shows comparative hourly earnings by major manufacturing industries for Maine and the United States.

Average Hourly Earnings 1984[2]

SIC	*Industry*	*Maine*	*U.S.*
20	Food & Kindred Products	$ 7.00	$ 8.74
22	Textile Mill Products	$ 7.04	$ 6.95
24	Lumber & Wood Products	$ 7.74	$ 8.37
31	Leather & Leather Products	$ 6.05	$ 5.90
26	Paper & Allied Products	$12.70	$11.14
27	Printing & Publishing	$ 8.55	$ 9.97
36	Electrical Mach./Electronic Equipment	$ 7.94	$ 9.67
37	Transportation Equipment	$10.71	$12.86
28	Chemicals & Allied Products	$ 8.37	$11.97
30	Rubber & Misc. Plastics	$ 7.54	$ 8.76
34	Fabricated Metal Products	$ 8.53	$ 9.87
35	Machinery, except Electrical	$ 9.62	$10.56

1986 wage per hour U.S. production worker: $9.73
1986 wage per hour ME production worker: $8.65

[1]Maine Department of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security, Division of Economic Analysis and Research, unpublished data, ES-228 Report of Work Stoppages, Augusta, Maine, 1972–1984.
[2]Maine Department of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security, Division of Economic Analysis and Research, Current Employment Statistics Program (CES), Hours and Earnings of Production Workers Employed in Manufacturing, Augusta, Maine, Annual Averages, 1986.

Transportation

Located on the edge of the richest market in the world—Montreal to Washington—Maine businesses quickly transport goods via overland, rail, air and sea routes.

Highways

Maine is the largest state in New England, with a land area roughly matching the total of all other New England states combined. Crossing this vast area are more than 32,000 miles of highways. Interstate 95 (including the Maine Turnpike) is a major north-south route connecting Kittery in the south with Houlton in northern Maine. U.S. Route 1, from Kittery to Calais (on the Canadian border), is a major connecting artery for communities along the Maine coast. More than 3,400 licensed carriers provide interstate overland service to points in New England and the Atlantic seaboard. Another 475 trucking firms provide service within the state.

Railways

With more than 1,513 track miles, Maine's railroad system offers both interstate and international freight connections. Railroads serving the state include Maine Central, Bangor & Aroostook, Canadian Pacific, Canadian National, Boston & Maine, Belfast and Moosehead Lake Railroad, Aroostook Valley Railroad, and the Portland Terminal Company. Three companies—Bangor & Aroostook, Maine Central and Canadian Pacific—operate 85% of the network.

Seaports

Natural, deep-water seaports are among Maine's many natural assets. These seaports serve as highly efficient cargo ports, moving goods in and out of the state and the nation.

Bar Harbor

The Port of Bar Harbor is best known as a famous resort town on Mount Desert Island. But Bar Harbor also provides a major link to Canada as the United States terminal of Canadian National's daily ferry service to Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.

The new *Bluenose* carries thousands of passengers to and from Canada each year, as well as transporting automobiles and commercial trucks. A large number of cruise ships also dock at the port each summer.

Bucksport

The Port of Bucksport is located 20 miles north of the Penobscot River and approximately 6½ miles north of Fort Point. The river channel from Fort Point to the dock has a controlling depth of 17 feet at mean low water. The docking facility, with a depth of 36 feet at MLW alongside, is the Sprague Energy Company dock which handles primarily liquid cargoes. Oil supplies, including aircraft jet fuels for the Bangor International Airport, are delivered to the 410-foot pier.

Eastport

The easternmost port in the United States, the Port of Eastport is a natural deep water port with a controlling depth of more than 100 feet in the main channel. The docking facility is a wide publicly owned L-shaped pier 420 feet long with a depth of 40 feet at MLW alongside. A freezer plant and considerable outside storage are available. Tne port handles substantial tonnages of wood pulp, lumber and other forest products. In addition, a publicly owned fish pier is available to provide convenient off-loading for Atlantic catches. The fish pier also provides protection for the cargo facility pier.

Winterport

Located 26 miles north of the Penobscot River, the Port of Winterport features a 400,000 cubic-foot freezer warehouse with four separate, individually temperature-controlled rooms from −10 to 55 degrees F. A warehouse is located on the 270 foot dock. Mean low water depth alongside the dock is 25 feet. Typical products stored and shipped from Winterport are frozen poultry, meats, potatoes, blueberries and fish; as well as fresh seed and table potatoes.

Portland

The Port of Portland, encompassing both the cities of Portland and South Portland, is a landlocked harbor just 3½ miles from open ocean. This natural deep water, ice-free port has a controlling depth of 45 feet MLW in the main channel. The inner harbor depth is 35 feet MLW, and has a 2½ mile circumference. Petroleum activities, marinas and boat yards are concentrated on the South Portland side of the harbor, while cargo, ferries, fishing facilities, and other commercial activities are located on the Portland side. Major truck and international cargo is shipped in and out of the harbor, including wood products, chemicals, furniture, machinery, packaged fish products, household goods, and finished paper products. A large publicly owned fish pier is available. The Bath Iron Works ship repair drydock is also located on the Portland side of the harbor. The Merrill Industries Marine Terminal is a privately owned and operated dry cargo facility. The terminal's 900′ × 35′ MLW berth with 600′ marginal wharf has bulk handling capabilities and is designed to accommodate break-bulk, containerized, and roll on/roll off cargoes.

Searsport

The Port of Searsport is located on Penobscot Bay, 20 miles from Bangor. The harbor covers an area of two by three miles with excellent sheltered anchorage on its westerly side. The depth of the harbor at MLW is 35 feet. Two major port facilities are located here. The 800-foot Bangor & Aroostook Railroad Pier handles a variety of cargoes including petroleum, and forest products such as newsprint and dimensional lumber. Cargoes can be off-loaded or loaded directly from or to railroad cars or

trucks. Four warehouses are available for import or export use. The 614-foot Sprague Energy pier handles bulk cargoes, including salt, coal, gypsum, potash, bauxite, liquid chemicals and petroleum.

Sears Island

Directly across from the Port of Searsport, a major new cargo pier facility and industrial park is being constructed on Sears Island. Developed as part of the state's economic development program as approved by the voters of Maine, the Sears Island facility will feature modern container-handling facilities and break-bulk handling capacity. Emphasis is on potential user groups of heavy machinery, equipment assembly and manufacturing, and agricultural products. A full spectrum of forest products storage and shipment facilities is also included. When completed, the port will be one of the largest cargo port-industrial park complexes in the Eastern U.S.

Airports

Maine has 40 publicly owned airports which provide service to Maine businesses. Nine of these airports have scheduled airline service. In addition, many privately owned airports are open to the public. Bangor International Airport has the distinction of being the primary commercial service airport in the U.S. closest to the vast European market. The Bangor facility includes a 25-acre foreign trade zone and has transatlantic cargo flights to many European destinations. Bangor is serviced by major U.S. airlines as well as commuter airlines. The Portland International Jetport has undergone considerable expansion in the past several years and is served by several major airlines as well as commuter airlines, providing direct business connections to most major U.S. cities. Commuter airline service is provided to Auburn-Lewiston, Rockland, Bar Harbor, Augusta, Waterville, Presque Isle and Frenchville.

Passenger Airports

Location	*Airport*	*Airline(s)*
Auburn	Auburn-Lewiston Municipal	Valley
Augusta	Augusta State Airport	Eastern Express
		Business Express
		Valley
Bangor	Bangor International Airport	United
		Delta
		Eastern Express
		Valley
Frenchville	Northern Aroostook Regional	Valley
Portland	Portland International Jetport	Delta
		United
		Continental
		Eastern Express
		Business Express
		U.S. Air
Presque Isle	Northern Maine Regional	Eastern Express
		Business Express
		Valley
Rockland	Knox County Regional	Eastern Express
Trenton	Hancock County-Bar Harbor	Eastern Express
Waterville	Robert LaFleur-Waterville Municipal	Eastern Express

Energy Resources

Maine has assumed a leadership role in its effort to achieve energy self-sufficiency. The low cost of electricity and the plentiful supplies and low cost of wood help make Maine attractive to energy-conscious businesses.

Electricity

Maine is not solely dependent upon foreign oil as a source for generation of electricity. As the following chart shows, the installed power-generating capacity in Maine in 1985 was 2.38 million kilowatts. More than one-half of the capacity is derived from hydroelectric and nuclear sources.

Electric Power Generating Capacity 1985[1]

Type	*Kilowatts*
Hydroelectric Plants	371,000
Steam Plants (conventional)	1,069,000
(nuclear)	864,000
Gas Turbine	35,000
Internal Combustion	38,800
Total	2,377,800

Typical Northeastern U.S. Industrial Electricity Costs 1987[2]

In Maine, the typical industrial electric bill for 5,000 KWD and 2,500,000 KWH is considerably lower than in other states in the Northeast corridor. The typical Maine industry generally has the lowest energy bills in New England.

Company	*Typical Industrial Cost 1987 (5,000 KWD/2,500,000 KWH)*
Central Maine Power (ME)	$140,234
New York State Electric & Gas (NY)	164,295
Niagara Mohawk Power (NY)	144,234
Rochester Gas & Electric (NY)	160,990
Massachusetts Electric (MA)	135,066
Public Service of New Hampshire (NH)	165,540
Public Service Electric & Gas (NJ)	170,707
Northeast Utilities (CT)	144,018
Central Vermont Public Service (VT)	197,439
Commonwealth Electric (MA)	152,608
Boston Edison (MA)	128,800
Orange & Rockland (NY)	142,445
Eastern Utilities Assoc. (MA)	167,072
Central Hudson Gas & Electric (NY)	197,406
United Illuminating (CT)	177,592
Consolidated Edison (NY)	159,038
Long Island Lighting (NY)	182,264

[1]Electric Council of New England
[2]EEI Typical Bills, Investor Utilities for Rates in Effect, January 1987

Natural Gas

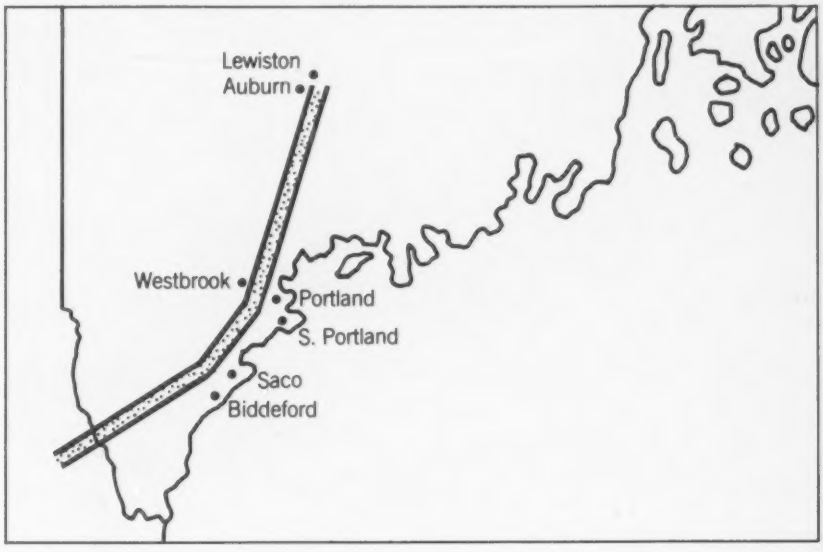
Natural gas is currently available in most major central and southern industrial areas.

Industrial Availability:

Lewiston-Auburn	Westbrook
Portland-South Portland	Saco-Biddeford

Energy Costs

More and more Maine businesses are investigating the use of wood for both heating and for applications in a variety of manufacturing processes. Projections indicate that costs of coal, electricity and wood will increase less dramatically than oil or natural gas.



Projected Industrial Energy Costs in Maine 1985-2000[3]

	Year			
Fuel	*1985*	*1990*	*1995*	*2000*
Distillate Oil ($/gal) 163.6%	.93	1.30	2.10	2.10
Residual Oil ($/barrel)	25.00	40.00	65.00	65.00
Natural Gas ($/ccf)	7.50	10.00	16.00	16.00
Coal ($/ton)	60.00	70.00	100.00	100.00
Wood ($/cord)	15.20	25.00	30.00	30.00
Electricity (¢/KWH)	5.0	7.4	9.70	10.00

[3]Maine Office of Energy Resources, May 1985

Forest Resources[1]

Maine is well known for its vast timberland area, both from a recreational and economic viewpoint. With more than 17.6 million acres of forested lands, this resource encompasses about 89% of Maine's total land area, the highest percentage of any state. Some 76 species of trees (14 softwood and 57 hardwood) flourish in Maine. Principal commercial hardwoods include ash, hard maple, white and yellow birch, beech and oak. Principal commercial softwoods include white pine, hemlock, cedar, spruce and fir. Principal manufactured products include paper, lumber, wood paneling, particle board shingles, building supplies, wooden containers, matches, toothpicks, furniture, and wooden toys. Approximately 3.5 million cords of pulpwood, 1.5 million cords of lumber and 1.0 million cords of fuelwood are harvested annually in the state.

Species	*Net Volume* Growing Stock Trees on Timberland by Species*	*Average Annual Net Change of Growing Stock Volume on Timberland by Species*
Softwoods:		
Balsam Fir	4,031.8	−92,530
Spruce	5,779.9	21,767
Northern White Cedar	1,701.2	48,054
Hemlock	1,314.7	13,246
Pine	1,804.0	24,096
Tamarack	115.1	− 1,517
Other Softwoods	11.6	− 268
Total Softwoods:	14,758.3	12,848
Hardwoods:		
Sugar Maple	1,309 0	4,456
Yellow Birch	920.8	7,020
Beech	629.7	− 3,771
Aspen	1,327.1	48,843
Paper Birch	1,130.8	22,515
White Ash	244.1	2,528
Oak	16.9	7,615
Other Hardwoods	2,459.4	7,347
Total Hardwoods:	8,037.8	96,553
Total all species:	22,796.1	109,401

*Net volume equals gross volume, less deduction for cull.

[1]Source: United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, *Forest Statistics for Maine.*

Environmental Protection

Maine's environmental laws have proven to be highly compatible with industrial development. Concern for maintaining the state's unique environment for present and future generations resulted in the enactment of environmental protection legislation by the late 1960s. The Maine Department of Environmental Protection's Division of Public Assistance works with new and expanding businesses to secure appropriate permits. The permitting process can be streamlined if a development is located within one of Maine's environmentally-approved industrial parks.

Site Location Law

Commercial and industrial developments are regulated by the site location law administered by the Department of Environmental Protection (DEP). This law is intended to protect the state against haphazard development which could cause irreparable damage to the environment. A permit is needed if over 20 acres of land are being developed; if a building or series of buildings of over 60,000 sq. ft. are built; or if three acres of land are stripped and not revegitated. Any industrial or commercial development must meet state standards for water and air pollution control and solid waste disposal. In addition, the DEP will review provisions for traffic movement, suitable soil types, and protection of the natural environment. Permits may also be required by a municipality.

Air Quality Control

The DEP has established reasonable ambient air-quality standards and emission standards. Ambient air-quality standards concern particulate matter, sulfur dioxide, carbon monoxide, photochemical oxidant, hydrocarbon and nitrogen dioxide. Any person intending to discharge air contaminants into the ambient air must obtain an emission license from the DEP.

Water Quality Control

Maine has established standards for the classification of river fresh-surface waters and tidal water. A waste-discharge license must be obtained from DEP before discharging pollutants into the waters of Maine. A license will be granted only when the DEP is satisfied that the discharge in question will not lower the present classification of the particular body of water, and that the discharge is receiving the best practicable treatment. The requirements of the Federal Environmental Protection Agency are nearly identical to those of Maine.

Municipal Shoreland Ordinances

All Maine's cities and towns have local zoning and subdivision ordinances governing the usage of shorelands. Shoreland areas are defined as lands within 250 feet of the normal high-water mark of any pond, river or saltwater body.

Oil and Hazardous Materials Control

The Board of Environmental Protection has adopted minimum regulations and standards which apply to the generators of hazardous waste, the licensing of hazardous-waste transporters, licensing of hazardous-waste facilities, and hazardous-waste manifest requirements. Any business or individual who may be generating or otherwise handling hazardous-waste materials should contact the Department of Environmental Protection, Bureau of Oil and Hazardous Materials Control, as early in the planning process as possible.

Maine has established regulations governing the proper registration, installation and removal of underground oil-storage tanks. Anyone planning to install an underground oil-storage tank must apply and receive prior approval from the Department of Environmental Protection, Bureau of Oil and Hazardous Materials Control. The DEP completes the review of such applications within five business days of receipt.

The Maine Lifestyle

Maine is a four-season state with a healthy, invigorating climate. Each of the seasons has its own special beauty. The U.S. Weather Bureau calls Maine's climate "most ideal." Smog-free air and moderate temperatures are highly conducive to productive labor and are a principal factor in Maine's all-season vacation and travel industry. With one of the most comfortable statewide summer climates in the continental United States, temperatures average 70°F. In winter, temperatures average 22°F, but prolonged cold spells are rare. Annual precipitation in Maine averages 43 inches. Snow rarely falls until mid-December with average snowfall 60 to 90 inches. Snowfall is higher in the northern inland sections, a plus for the state's many ski resorts.

Climatic Data for Selected Cities[1]

	Mean Temperature				*Snowfall*
CARIBOU	*MAX*	*MIN*	*AVG*	*Precipitation*	*AVG # Days Over 1'*
Jan.	20	2	1 1	2.0	6
Feb.	23	3	13	2.1	6
Mar.	33	14	24	2.2	5
Apr.	46	28	37	2.4	3
May	60	39	50	3.0	*
June	70	49	60	3.4	0
July	76	54	65	4.0	0
Aug.	73	52	62	3.8	0
Sep.	65	43	54	3.5	0
Oct.	53	35	44	3.3	1
Nov.	38	25	31	3.5	3
Dec.	24	8	16	2.6	6
YEAR	48	29	39	35.8	31

	Mean Temperature				*Snowfall*
PORTLAND	*MAX*	*MIN*	*AVG*	*Precipitation*	*AVG # Days Over 1'*
Jan.	31	12	22	3.4	4
Feb.	33	13	23	3.5	4
Mar.	41	23	32	3.6	3
Apr.	53	33	43	3.3	1
May	64	42	53	3.3	*
June	73	51	62	3.1	0
July	79	57	68	2.6	0
Aug.	78	55	66	2.6	0
Sep.	70	47	59	3.1	0
Oct.	60	38	49	3.3	*
Nov.	43	30	39	4.9	1
Dec.	35	16	26	4.1	4
YEAR	55	35	45	40.8	18

*Less than ½ day

[1] *The Climate Advisor*, United States National Climate Center Based upon readings collected over many years.

Recreational Opportunities

The Maine lifestyle is tied closely to the land. From its famous rocky coastline, to its crystal clear lakes and spectacular mountains, Maine offers unlimited recreational opportunities. Topographically, Maine is essentially a broad plateau, sloping from the northern end of the Appalachian Mountains in the west to the Atlantic Coast in the east.

General Information

Forested lands: 17 million acres
Rivers and streams: 5,100
Coastline: 3,478 miles
Islands: 3,000
Lakes and ponds: 2,993 square miles

State Parks and Beaches

Name	*Location*	*Features*
Aroostook State Park	Presque Isle	Camping, Boating, Bathing
Bradbury Mountain State Park	Pownal	Hiking, Picnicking, Camping
Camden Hills State Park	Camden	Camping, Hiking, Overlook
Cobscook Bay State Park	Dennysville	Fishing, Camping, Picnicking
Crescent Beach State Park	Cape Elizabeth	Bathing, Picnicking
Damariscotta Lake State Park	Jefferson	Bathing
Ferry Beach State Park	Saco	Bathing, Trails
Fort Point State Park	Stockton Springs	Fishing, Picnicking
Grafton Notch State Park	Upton & Newry	Stream Fishing, Hiking, Picnicking
Holbrook Island Sanctuary	Brooksville	Hiking, Nature Study
Lake St. George State Park	Liberty	Bathing, Fishing, Camping
Lamoine State Park	Lamoine	Fishing, Camping, Boating
Lily Bay S.P. (Moosehead Lake)	Beaver Cove	Bathing, Camping, Fishing
Moose Point State Park	Searsport	Picnicking on Penobscot Bay
Mount Blue State Park	Weld	Bathing, Camping, Fishing
Peacock Beach State Park	Richmond	Bathing, Picnicking
Peaks-Kenny State Park	Dover-Foxcroft	Bathing, Fishing, Camping
Popham Beach State Park	Phippsburg	Bathing, Shore Fishing
Quoddy Head State Park	Lubec	Easternmost Point in U.S., Trails
Range Ponds State Park	Poland	Bathing, Boating, Fishing, Picnicking
Rangeley Lake State Park	Rangeley	Bathing, Fishing, Camping
Reid State Park	Georgetown	Bathing, Shore Fishing, Picnicking
Roque Bluffs	Roque Bluffs	Bathing, Shore Fishing
Scarborough Beach	Scarborough	Swimming, Shore Fishing
Sebago Lake State Park	Naples	Bathing, Camping, Fishing
Swan Lake	Swanville	Bathing, Picnicking
Two Lights State Park	Cape Elizabeth	Picnicking, Trails
Warren Island State Park	Islesboro	Fishing, Camping, Hiking
Wolf Neck Woods State Park	Freeport	Hiking, Cross-Country Skiing, Nature Study

Public Wilderness Areas

Name	*Location*	*Features*
Allagash Wilderness Waterway	Aroostook & Piscataquis Cos.	Famed 92-mile canoe-camper's paradise
Baxter State Park	Millinocket	Mt. Katahdin, 200,000 acres
The Bigelow Preserve	New Portland	30,000 acres, Flagstaff Lake
Gardner-Deboulie	Township 15	20,000 acres, hiking trails
Gero Island	Chesuncook	Accessiblej by water only
The Mahoosucs	Riley Township	3,500-ft mountains, hiking
Scraggly Lake	Township 7	10,000 acres, fishing, hiking

National Parks & Wildlife Areas

Name	*Location*	*Features*
Acadia National Park	Bar Harbor	Camping, ocean panoramas
Mattawamkeag Wilderness Park	Mattawamkeag	Hiking, camping, canoeing
Moosehorn Wildlife Refuge	Calais	22,000-acre conservation area
White Mountain Nat'l Forest	Bethel	Camping, hiking, picnicking
Rachel Carson Wildlife Refuge	Wells	2,500-acre conservation area

Ski Areas

Name	*Location*	*Features*
Big Rock	Mars Hill	8 trails, 3 lifts
Camden Snow Bowl	Camden	9 trails, night skiing
Eaton Mountain	Skowhegan	10 trails, open slope
Lost Valley	Auburn	12 trails, night skiing
Mount Abram	Bethel	12 miles of trails
Pleasant Mountain	Bridgton	21 trails, 5 open slopes
Saddleback Mountain	Rangeley	40 trails, touring
Sugarloaf USA	Carrabasset Valley	56 trails, gondola, touring
Sunday River	Newry	23 trails, novice to expert
Squaw Mountain	Greenville	20 miles of trails, touring

Culture and the Arts

Maine's outdoor activities are complemented by more than 600 cultural and artistic organizations and facilities which have a dramatic impact on the state's economy.

Representative Museums and Historical Sites

Name	*Location*
Fort McClary	Kittery
John Paul Jones Memorial	Kittery
Old Gaol Museum	York
York Institute Museum	Saco
Seashore Trolley Museum	Kennebunkport
Museum of Art of Ogunquit	Ogunquit
Joan Whitney Payson Gallery of Art	Portland
Portland Museum of Art	Portland
Wadsworth-Longfellow House	Portland
Albert Church Brown Library	China
Bowdoin College Museum of Art	Brunswick
Maine Maritime Museum	Bath
Fort Edgecomb	Edgecomb
Fort Popham	Phippsburg
Boothbay Railway Museum	Boothbay Harbor
Colonial Pemaquid Restoration	Pemaquid Beach
Montpelier	Thomaston
Old Conway House	Camden
William A. Farnsworth Art Museum	Rockland
Owls Head Transportation Museum	Rockland
Bates College Treat Gallery	Lewiston
Blaine House, Governor's Residence	Augusta
Maine State Museum	Augusta
Colby College Museum of Art	Waterville
Fort Halifax	Winslow
Fort George	Castine
Bangor Historical Society	Bangor
Fort Machias	Machiasport
Stanwood Homestead	Ellsworth
Fort Knox	Prospect
Penobscot Marine Museum	Searsport
Fort Pownall	Stockton Springs
Blacksmith Shop Museum	Dover-Foxcroft
Fort Kent	Fort Kent
The Arnold Trail	Fort Popham to Canadian border
Lumberman's Museum	Patten
Nylander Museum	Caribou

Cultural Centers and Organizations

Name	*Location*
Ogunquit Playhouse	Ogunquit
Saco River Concert Association	Saco
Portland Concert Association	Portland
Portland Symphony Orchestra	Portland
Portland Performing Arts Center	Portland
Portland Stage Company	Portland
Ram Island Dance Company	Portland
Children's Theatre of Maine	Portland
Portland String Quartet	Portland
The Portland Players	South Portland
Maine Festival of the Arts	Brunswick
Brunswick Music Theatre	Brunswick
Bowdoin Summer Music Festival	Brunswick
Le Centre d'Heritage	Lewiston
LPL Plus APL	Lewiston-Auburn
Performing Arts Center at Bath	Bath
Boothbay Region Arts Council	Boothbay
Bay Chamber Concerts	Camden
Camden Shakespeare Company	Camden
The Theatre at Monmouth	Monmouth
Forum-A	Augusta
Bar Harbor Festival	Bar Harbor
Blue Hill Chamber Concerts	Blue Hill
Arcady Chamber Players	Blue Hill
Kneisel Hall	Blue Hill
Fox Island Concerts	Vinalhaven
Pierre Monteux Memorial Domaine School	Hancock
Hancock County Auditorium	Ellsworth
Stage Front	Machias
Machias Bay Chamber Concerts	Machias
Bangor Symphony Orchestra	Bangor
Lakewood Theatre	Skowhegan
Rangeley Friends of the Performing Arts	Rangeley
Valley Patrons of the Arts	Ft. Kent-Presque Isle

Androscoggin County

Area: 459 square miles
Incorporated: 1854
County Seat: Auburn
County Population:

1960	1970	1980	1986[1]
86,312	91,279	99,657	100,950

Municipality	Population 1960	1970	1980	1986	1986 Full Value[2] Property Tax Rate
Auburn	24,449	24,151	23,128	23,000	$24.43
Durham	1,086	1,264	2,074	2,300	16.72
Greene	1,226	1,772	3,037	3,250	14.68
Leeds	807	1,031	1,463	1,600	14.67
Lewiston	40,804	41,779	40,481	39,850	23.51
Lisbon	5,042	6,544	8,769	9,850	21.91
Livermore	1,363	1,610	1,826	1,700	11.49
Livermore Falls	3,343	3,450	3,572	3,350	23.81
Mechanic Falls	2,195	2,193	2,616	2,650	20.92
Minot	780	919	1,631	1,350	13.00
Poland	1,537	2,015	3,578	3,800	14.33
Sabattus	1,302	1,681	3,081	3,450	16.98
Turner	1,890	2,246	3,539	3,900	14.05
Wales	488	624	862	440	21.33

[1]Maine Department of Human Services, Bureau of Health Planning and Development, Division of Data and Research.
[2]*The Maine Townsman*, February 1987, The Maine Municipal Association.

Aroostook County

Area: 6,453 square miles
Incorporated: 1839
County Seat: Houlton
County Population:

1960	1970	1980	1986[1]
106,064	94,078	91,331	87,950

Municipality	Population				1986 Effective[2] Property Tax Rate
	1960	1970	1980	1986	
Allagash	557	456	448	420	$15.19
Amity	206	156	168	170	13.37
Ashland	1,980	1,761	1,865	1,800	19.19
Bancroft	94	53	61	60	18.16
Benedicta	200	177	225	240	19.11
Blaine	945	903	922	830	23.18
Bridgewater	999	895	742	680	18.51
Caribou	12,464	10,419	9,916	9,300	23.54
Cary Plantation	208	184	229	220	14.63
Castle Hill	554	519	509	480	11.40
Caswell Plantation	853	693	586	490	9.85
Chapman	376	328	406	370	11.45
Crystal	285	281	349	330	13.39
Cyr Plantation	233	155	147	130	14.32
Dyer Brook	180	165	275	270	3.53
E Plantation	9	18	55	53	26.66
Eagle Lake	1,138	908	1,019	910	14.02
Easton	1,389	1,305	1,305	1,200	19.18
Fort Fairfield	5,876	4,859	4,376	4,050	26.76
Fort Kent	4,761	4,575	4,826	4,600	20.49
Frenchville	1,421	1,375	1,450	1,350	18.41
Garfield Plantation	89	104	107	98	3.19
Glenwood Plantation	35	9	7	7	8.56
Grand Isle	978	797	719	610	18.02
Hamlin	374	357	340	280	9.26
Hammond	94	73	73	72	15.68
Haynesville	187	147	169	170	20.49
Hersey	106	81	67	65	12.27
Hodgon	926	933	1,084	1,100	15.90
Houlton	8,289	8,111	6,766	6,600	25.77
Island Falls	1,600	913	981	990	15.61
Limestone	13,102	10,360	8,719	10,000	17.22
Linneus	607	608	752	740	18.08
Littleton	1,001	958	1,009	930	16.26
Ludlow	274	259	403	360	12.98
Macwahoc Plantation	165	126	126	120	13.16
Madawaska	5,507	5,585	5,282	4,550	20.67
Mapleton	1,514	1,598	1,895	1,800	12.95
Mars Hill	2,062	1,875	1,892	1,800	23.77
Masardis	408	317	328	300	17.06
Merrill	337	271	285	250	14.75
Monticello	109	1,072	950	880	14.21
Moro Plantation	49	25	30	31	9.27

[1]Maine Department of Human Services, Bureau of Health Planning and Development, Division of Data and Research.
[2]*The Maine Townsman*, February, 1986, The Maine Municipal Association.

Municipality	Population 1960	1970	1980	1986	1986 Effective[2] Property Tax Rate
Nashville Plantation	30	50	48	42	3.17
New Canada	288	300	269	240	12.39
New Limerick	394	427	513	480	10.08
New Sweden	713	639	737	660	18.94
Oakfield	848	836	847	850	17.48
Orient	124	83	97	95	12.28
Oxbow Plantation	137	92	85	74	14.42
Perham	512	436	437	420	13.22
Portage Lake	458	477	562	500	13.15
Presque Isle	12,886	11,452	11,172	11,300	23.95
Reed Plantation	325	273	274	270	15.64
St. Agatha	1,137	868	1,035	890	17.83
St. Francis	1,058	811	839	780	10.86
St. John Plantation	407	377	322	300	12.88
Sherman	1,034	949	1,021	1,050	18.64
Smyrna	331	318	354	340	13.69
Stockholm	649	388	319	300	16.86
Van Buren	4,679	3,971	3,557	3,100	23.16
Wade	220	255	285	260	17.09
Wallagrass Plantation	818	617	653	580	12.51
Washburn	2,083	1,914	2,028	1,950	21.03
Westfield	569	517	647	600	16.39
Westmanland	46	52	53	49	7.48
Weston	202	162	155	150	16.85
Winterville Plantation	215	164	235	220	9.59
Woodland	1,372	1,218	1,369	1,300	13.36

Cumberland County

Area: 853 square miles
Incorporated: 1760
County Seat: Portland

County Population:	1960	1970	1980	1986[1]
	182,751	192,528	215,789	228,650

Municipality	Population 1960	1970	1980	1986	1986 Effective[2] Property Tax Rate
Baldwin	773	878	1,140	1,300	$ 9.40
Bridgton	2,707	2,967	3,528	3,950	17.61
Brunswick	15,797	16,195	17,366	18,950	18.19
Cape Elizabeth	5,505	7,873	7,838	8,150	17.43
Casco	947	1,256	2,243	2,700	14.96
Cumberland	2,765	4,096	5,284	5,250	15.61
Falmouth	5,976	6,291	6,853	6,750	16.82
Freeport	4,055	4,781	5,863	6,500	17.61
Gorham	5,767	7,839	10,101	11,150	18.25
Gray	2,184	2,939	4,344	5,150	13.97
Harpswell	2,032	2,552	3,796	4,150	11.75

[1]Maine Department of Human Services, Bureau of Health Planning and Development, Division of Data and Research.
[2]*The Maine Townsman*, February 1986, The Maine Municipal Association.

Municipality	Population 1960	1970	1980	1986	1986 Effective[2] Property Tax Rate
Harrison	1,014	1,045	1,667	1,950	17.68
Naples	735	956	1,833	2,100	12.90
New Gloucester	3,047	2,811	3,180	3,750	17.51
North Yarmouth	1,140	1,383	1,919	2,100	13.11
Portland	72,566	65,116	61,572	63,200	21.38
Pownal	778	800	1,189	1,350	15.48
Raymond	732	1,328	2,251	2,650	12.91
Scarborough	6,418	7,845	11,347	11,150	17.34
Sebago	546	708	974	1,100	15.21
South Portland	22,788	23,267	22,712	23,250	17.52
Standish	2,095	3,122	5,946	6,850	12.35
Westbrook	13,820	14,444	14,976	15,050	19.98
Windham	4,498	6,593	11,282	12,900	16.81
Yarmouth	3,517	4,854	6,585	7,300	14.90

Franklin County

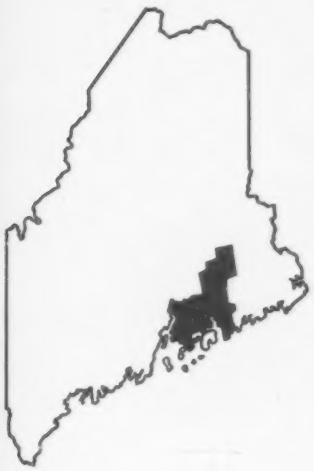
Area: 1,789 square miles
Incorporated: 1838
County Seat: Farmington

County Population:	1960	1970	1980	1986[1]
	20,069	22,444	27,098	29,100

Municipality	Population 1960	1970	1980	1986	1986 Effective[2] Property Tax Rate
Avon	436	495	475	460	$11.32
Carrabassett Valley	11	11	107	150	7.77
Carthage	370	354	438	430	14.28
Chesterville	505	643	869	900	16.60
Coplin Plantation	40	50	111	120	10.18
Dallas Plantation	77	105	146	150	14.06
Eustis	666	595	582	680	14.69
Farmington	5,001	5,657	6,730	7,150	19.91
Industry	262	347	563	630	13.36
Jay	3,247	3,954	5,080	5,400	9.15
Kingfield	864	877	1,083	1,200	14.77
Madrid	108	107	178	190	13.87
New Sharon	712	725	969	1,050	15.93
New Vineyard	357	444	607	710	13.28
Phillips	1,021	979	1,092	1,250	12.43
Rangeley	1,087	941	1,023	1,100	18.70
Rangeley Plantation	39	52	69	71	5.70
Sandy River Plantation	54	73	50	52	5.01
Strong	976	1,132	1,506	1,700	16.52
Temple	314	367	518	540	19.19
Weld	348	360	435	440	14.62
Wilton	3,274	3,802	4,382	4,300	18.64

[1]Maine Department of Human Services, Bureau of Health Planning and Development, Division of Data and Research.
[2]*The Maine Townsman*, February 1986, The Maine Municipal Association.

Hancock County



Area: 1,522 square miles
Incorporated: 1789
County Seat: Ellsworth

County Population:	1960	1970	1980	1986[1]
	32,293	34,590	41,781	44,600

Municipality	Population 1960	1970	1980	1986	1986 Effective[2] Property Tax Rate
Amherst	168	148	203	210	$14.57
Aurora	75	72	110	120	16.86
Bar Harbor	3,807	3,716	4,124	4,200	15.15
Blue Hill	1,270	1,367	1,644	1,850	13.76
Brooklin	525	598	619	680	10.17
Brooksville	603	673	753	800	15.97
Bucksport	3,466	3,756	4,345	4,500	15.44
Castine	824	1,080	1,304	1,350	12.64
Cranberry Isles	181	186	198	210	7.25
Dedham	438	522	841	990	13.01
Deer Isle	1,129	1,211	1,492	1,600	9.29
Eastbrook	63	188	262	280	10.43
Ellsworth	4,444	4,603	5,197	5,750	17.34
Franklin	627	708	979	1,050	7.84
Frenchboro	57	56	43	50	19.15
Gouldsboro	1,100	1,310	1,574	1,700	10.90
Great Pond	58	43	45	43	17.63
Hancock	806	1,070	1,409	1,500	4.53
Lamoine	484	615	953	1,000	7.94
Mariaville	144	108	168	180	11.01
Mount Desert	1,663	1,659	2,063	2,100	12.14
Orland	1,195	1,307	1,645	1,650	11.71
Osborn	36	33	47	50	13.53
Otis	100	123	307	340	10.40
Penobscot	706	766	1,104	1,100	13.56
Sedgwick	574	578	795	890	13.63
Sorrento	196	199	276	300	8.78
Southwest Harbor	1,480	1,657	1,855	1,950	18.92
Stonington	1,408	1,291	1,273	1,450	13.30
Sullivan	709	824	967	1,050	14.03
Surrey	574	623	894	990	12.41
Swan's Island	402	323	337	380	13.98
Tremont	1,044	1,003	1,222	1,250	9.51
Trenton	375	392	718	800	10.01
Verona	435	437	559	540	10.67
Waltham	153	167	186	210	14.43
Winter Harbor	756	1,028	1,120	1,350	13.39

[1]Maine Department of Human Services, Bureau of Health Planning and Development, Divion of Data and Research.
[2]*The Maine Townsman*, February 1986, The Maine Municipal Association.

Kennebec County

Area: 879 square miles
Incorporated: 1799
County Seat: Augusta (State Capital)

County Population:	*1960*	*1970*	*1980*	*1986*[1]
	89,150	95,306	109,889	112,950

Municipality	*Population* 1960	1970	1980	1986	*1986 Effective*[2] *Property Tax Rate*
Albion	974	1,056	1,551	1,800	$11.31
Augusta	21,680	21,945	21,819	21,700	22.34
Belgrade	1,102	1,302	2,043	2,200	18.76
Benton	1,521	1,729	2,188	2,450	11.65
Chelsea	1,893	2,154	2,522	2,500	13.37
China	1,561	1,850	2,918	3,400	11.31
Clinton	1,729	1,971	2,696	3,150	14.80
Farmingdale	1,941	2,423	2,535	2,300	13.68
Fayette	328	477	812	920	17.97
Gardiner	6,649	6,685	6,485	7,250	22.61
Hallowell	3,169	2,814	2,502	2,250	19.93
Litchfield	1,101	1,222	1,954	2,250	15.91
Manchester	1,068	1,331	1,949	2,150	14.73
Monmouth	1,884	2,062	2,888	3,300	17.34
Mount Vernon	596	680	1,021	1,100	16.32
Oakland	3,075	3,535	5,162	5,600	15.53
Pittston	1,311	1,617	2,267	2,300	11.29
Randolph	1,724	1,741	1,834	1,900	12.11
Readfield	1,029	1,258	1,943	1,950	16.96
Rome	367	362	627	660	10.76
Sidney	988	1,319	2,052	2,250	10.05
Vassalboro	2,446	2,618	3,410	3,750	17.09
Vienna	160	205	454	480	17.27
Waterville	18,695	18,192	17,779	16,800	22.81
Wayne	498	577	680	770	16.58
West Gardiner	1,144	1,435	2,113	2,350	10.75
Windsor	878	1,097	1,702	1,900	9.15
Winslow	5,891	7,290	8,057	8,056	16.69
Winthrop	3,537	4,355	5,889	5,900	18.76

[1]Maine Department of Human Services, Bureau of Health Planning and Development, Divion of Data and Research.
[2]*The Maine Townsman*, February 1986, The Maine Municipal Association.

Knox County

Area: 374 square miles
Incorporated: 1860
County Seat: Rockland

County Population:	1960	1970	1980	1986[1]
	28,575	29,013	32,941	35,200

	Population				1986 Effective[2] Property Tax
Municipality	1960	1970	1980	1986	Rate
Appleton	672	628	818	910	$14.42
Camden	3,988	4,115	4,584	4,650	14.67
Cushing	479	522	795	850	11.72
Friendship	806	834	1,000	1,100	11.92
Hope	525	500	730	800	11.90
Isle Au Haut	68	45	57	63	18.64
Matinicus I. Plantation	100	90	66	72	12.68
North Haven	384	399	373	390	11.90
Owl's Head	994	1,281	1,633	1,700	9.96
Rockland	8,769	8,505	7,919	8,400	21.63
Rockport	1,893	2,067	2,749	2,900	15.26
St. George	1,588	1,639	1,948	2,100	11.65
South Thomaston	732	831	1,064	1,150	11.82
Thomaston	2,780	2,646	2,900	3,150	20.74
Union	1,196	1,189	1,569	1,750	11.21
Vinalhaven	1,273	1,135	1,211	1,250	15.13
Warren	1,675	1,864	2,566	2,850	10.39
Washington	636	723	954	1,050	12.31

[1]Maine Department of Human Services, Bureau of Health Planning and Development, Division of Data and Research.
[2]*The Maine Townsman*, February 1986, The Maine Municipal Association.

Lincoln County

Area: 457 square miles
Incorporated: 1760
County Seat: Wiscasset

County Population:	1960	1970	1980	1986[1]
	18,497	20,537	25,691	28,700

	Population				1986 Effective[2] Property Tax
Municipality	1960	1970	1980	1986	Rate
Alna	347	315	425	470	$11.76
Boothbay	1,617	1,814	2,308	2,650	15.48
Boothbay Harbor	2,252	2,320	2,207	2,500	13.17
Bremen	438	454	598	670	10.87
Bristol	1,441	1,721	2,095	2,350	9.50
Damariscotta	1,093	1,264	1,493	1,650	12.99
Dresden	766	787	998	1,150	14.41
Edgecomb	453	549	841	940	10.60
Jefferson	1,048	1,242	1,616	1,750	10.87
Monhegan Plantation	65	44	109	120	9.46
Newcastle	1,101	1,076	1,227	1,400	11.84
Nobleboro	679	850	1,154	1,200	10.85
Somerville	254	215	377	440	10.47
South Bristol	610	802	800	910	7.60
Southport	416	473	598	660	8.24
Waldoboro	2,882	3,146	3,985	4,350	13.81
Westport	133	228	420	480	9.54
Whitefield	1,068	1,131	1,606	1,750	12.50
Wiscasset	1,800	2,244	2,832	3,250	18.68

[1]Maine Department of Human Services, Bureau of Health Planning and Development, Division of Data and Research.
[2]*The Maine Townsman*, February 1986, The Maine Municipal Association.

Oxford County

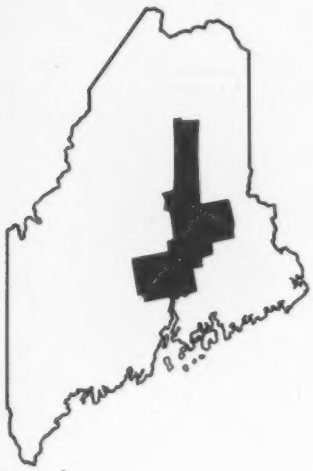
Area: 2,023 square miles
Incorporated: 1805
County Seat: Paris

County Population:	1960	1970	1980		1986[1]
	44,345	43,457	48,968		50,400

	Population				1986 Effective[2] Property Tax
Municipality	1960	1970	1980	1986	Rate
Andover	762	791	850	910	$13.54
Bethel	2,408	2,220	2,340	2,350	17.77
Brownfield	538	478	767	850	17.65
Buckfield	982	929	1,333	1,450	16.24
Byron	108	132	114	120	17.04
Canton	728	742	831	840	14.64
Denmark	376	397	672	720	13.89
Dixfield	2,323	2,188	2,389	2,300	18.15
Fryeburg	1,874	2,208	2,715	2,800	14.72
Gilead	130	153	191	200	18.50
Greenwood	601	610	653	670	18.86
Hanover	240	275	256	260	11.34
Hartford	325	312	480	490	16.77
Hebron	465	532	665	730	12.90
Hiram	699	686	1,067	1,150	13.02
Lincoln Plantation	99	60	50	53	7.38
Lovell	588	607	767	810	11.31
Magalloway Plantation	50	75	79	78	8.89
Mexico	5,043	4,309	3,698	3,500	25.48
Newry	260	208	235	250	13.49
Norway	3,733	3,595	4,042	4,400	15.79
Otisfield	549	589	897	990	14.50
Oxford	1,658	1,892	3,143	3,500	14.03
Paris	3,601	3,739	4,168	4,400	15.27
Peru	1,229	1,345	1,564	1,550	15.39
Porter	975	1,115	1,222	1,300	12.25
Roxbury	344	271	373	390	18.33
Rumford	10,005	9,363	8,287	7,850	17.74
Stoneham	180	160	204	210	10.37
Stow	108	109	186	190	17.67
Sumner	481	525	613	620	19.06
Sweden	119	119	163	180	21.02
Upton	35	54	66	64	8.58
Waterford	834	760	951	1,100	12.59
West Paris	1,050	1,171	1,390	1,450	16.96
Woodstock	930	1,005	1,087	1,200	19.82

[1]Maine Department of Human Services, Bureau of Health Planning and Development, Diviion of Data and Research.
[2]*The Maine Townsman*, February 1986, The Maine Municipal Association.

Penobscot County



Area: 3,258 square miles
Incorporated: 1816
County Seat: Bangor
County Population:

1960	1970	1980	1986[1]
126,346	125,393	137,015	138,400

Municipality	Population 1960	1970	1980	1986	1986 Effective[2] Property Tax Rate
Alton	303	340	468	500	$14.33
Bangor	38,912	33,168	31,643	32,450	23.31
Bradford	690	569	889	1,000	13.14
Bradley	951	1,010	1,149	1,200	16.52
Brewer	9,009	9,300	9,010	8,650	25.73
Carroll Plantation	147	132	175	170	15.41
Charleston	750	909	1,037	1,150	13.00
Chester	261	255	434	420	19.14
Clifton	227	233	462	500	11.20
Corinna	1,895	1,700	1,887	2,000	18.84
Corinth	1,138	1,212	1,711	1,900	12.50
Dexter	3,951	3,725	4,286	4,650	19.04
Dixmont	551	559	812	910	12.66
Drew Plantation	43	32	57	48	12.37
East Millinocket	2,392	2,567	2,372	2,250	19.71
Eddington	958	1,359	1,769	1,900	12.51
Edinburg	19	67	126	130	12.29
Enfield	1,098	1,148	1,397	1,450	14.56
Etna	486	526	758	850	11.89
Exeter	707	663	823	890	14.61
Garland	568	596	731	780	19.77
Glenburn	965	1,196	2,319	2,550	15.86
Greenbush	565	591	1,064	1,150	17.10
Greenfield	100	117	194	200	14.79
Hampden	4,583	4,693	5,250	5,400	20.83
Hermon	2,087	2,376	3,170	3,200	13.73
Holden	1,375	1,841	2,554	2,700	14.88
Howland	1,326	1,468	1,601	1,650	14.71
Hudson	542	482	797	910	13.36
Kenduskeag	584	733	1,210	1,350	10.59
La Grange	424	393	509	520	10.94
Lakeville	21	15	32	29	1.12
Lee	555	599	688	700	16.41
Levant	765	802	1,117	1,250	15.60
Lincoln	4,541	4,759	5,066	5,000	17.68
Lowell	132	154	194	210	12.54
Mattawamkeag	945	988	1,000	950	17.63
Maxfield	39	24	64	66	11.00
Medway	1,266	1,491	1,871	1,850	22.94
Milford	1,572	1,828	2,160	2,300	17.40
Millinocket	7,453	7,742	7,567	7,300	21.89
Mount Chase	179	197	233	210	26.78
Newburgh	636	835	1,228	1,350	10.91

[1]Maine Department of Human Services, Bureau of Health Planning and Development, Division of Data and Research.
[2]*The Maine Townsman*, February 1986, The Maine Municipal Association.

Municipality	Population 1960	1970	1980	1986	1986 Effective[2] Property Tax Rate
Newport	2,322	2,260	2,755	2,950	12.00
Old Town	8,626	9,057	8,422	8,400	20.58
Orono	8,341	9,989	10,578	8,750	26.31
Orrington	2,539	2,702	3,244	3,350	14.38
Passadumkeag	355	326	430	450	13.44
Patten	1,312	1,266	1,368	1,300	23.51
Plymouth	494	542	811	890	14.57
Prentiss Plantation	227	159	205	200	17.78
Seboeis Plantation	77	63	53	51	10.17
Springfield	426	336	443	440	15.00
Stacyville	673	547	554	530	20.42
Stetson	420	395	618	690	15.67
Veazie	1,354	1,556	1,612	1,700	19.68
Webster Plantation	79	56	82	76	12.14
Winn	526	516	514	500	13.00
Woodville	49	62	226	210	13.60

Piscataquis County

Area: 3,770 square miles
Incorporated: 1838
County Seat: Dover-Foxcroft

County Population:	1960	1970	1980	1986[1]
	17,379	16,285	17,634	18,150

Municipality	Population 1960	1970	1980	1986	1986 Effective[2] Property Tax Rate
Abbot	404	453	576	580	11.42
Atkinson	280	213	306	330	20.15
Beaver Cove	(Incorporated 1978)		56	56	5.34
Blanchard Plantation	57	56	64	70	13.19
Bowerbank	17	29	27	26	6.69
Brownville	1,641	1,490	1,545	1,600	23.68
Dover-Foxcroft	4,173	4,178	4,323	4,450	18.12
Greenville	2,025	1,894	1,839	1,900	21.25
Guilford	1,880	1,694	1,793	1,900	12.83
Kingsbury Plantation	8	7	4	4	10.83
Lake View Plantation	18	16	20	18	2.19
Medford	109	146	162	170	15.03
Milo	2,756	2,572	2,624	2,650	21.59
Monson	852	669	804	820	16.20
Parkman	530	457	621	630	16.75
Sangerville	1,157	1,107	1,219	1,250	14.46
Sebec	384	325	469	470	12.45
Shirley	214	174	242	240	11.97
Wellington	231	232	287	290	14.09
Willimantic	137	126	160	180	13.41

[1]Maine Department of Human Services, Bureau of Health Planning and Development, Division of Data and Research.
[2]*The Maine Townsman*, February 1986, The Maine Municipal Association.

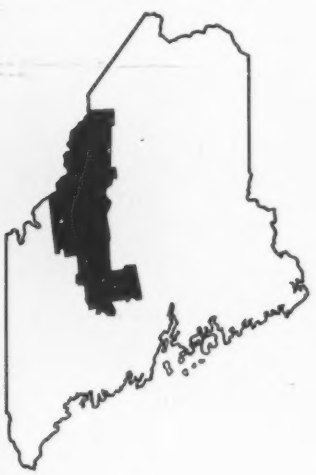
Sagadahoc County

Area: 250 square miles
Incorporated: 1854
County Seat: Bath

County Population:	1960	1970	1980	1986[1]
	22,793	23,452	28,795	30,400

Municipality	Population 1960	1970	1980	1986	1986 Effective[2] Property Tax Rate
Arrowsic	177	188	305	340	15.42
Bath	10,717	9,679	10,246	9,750	21.53
Bowdoin	668	858	1,629	1,850	19.22
Bowdoinham	1,131	1,294	1,828	1,950	18.26
Georgetown	790	464	735	770	12.21
Phippsburg	1,121	1,229	1,527	1,600	12.13
Richmond	2,185	2,168	2,627	2,800	22.11
Topsham	3,818	5,022	6,431	7,650	17.96
West Bath	766	836	1,309	1,400	11.56
Woolwich	1,417	1,710	2,156	2,250	11.68

Somerset County



Area: 3,633 square miles
Incorporated: 1809
County Seat: Skowhegan

County Population:	1960	1970	1980	1986[1]
	39,749	40,597	45,028	47,450

Municipality	Population 1960	1970	1980	1986	1986 Effective[2] Property Tax Rate
Anson	2,252	2,168	2,226	2,200	21.49
Athens	602	592	802	870	13.85
Bingham	1,308	1,254	1,184	1,300	18.54
Brighton Plantation	62	58	74	84	19.39
Cambridge	354	281	445	500	12.73
Canaan	800	904	1,189	1,200	15.93
Caratunk	90	96	84	93	12.36
Cornville	585	623	838	880	15.41
Dennistown Plantation	17	48	30	31	6.69
Detroit	564	663	744	750	16.36
Embden	321	418	536	560	12.99
Fairfield	5,829	5,684	6,113	6,550	19.07
The Forks Plantation	53	45	72	92	14.05
Harmony	712	650	755	820	11.93
Hartland	1,447	1,414	1,669	1,850	15.85
Highland Plantation	46	32	60	57	10.44
Jackman	984	848	1,003	1,050	13.78
Madison	3,935	4,278	4,367	4,500	15.77
Mercer	272	313	448	440	16.12
Moose River	205	255	252	260	13.46
Moscow	559	586	570	590	18.00

[1]Maine Department of Human Services, Bureau of Health Planning and Development, Division of Data and Research.
[2]*The Maine Townsman*, February 1986, The Maine Municipal Association.

Municipality	Population 1960	1970	1980	1986	1986 Effective[2] Property Tax Rate
New Portland	620	559	651	710	17.53
Norridgewock	1,634	1,964	2,552	2,550	14.18
Palmyra	1,009	1,104	1,485	1,600	10.99
Pittsfield	4,010	4,274	4,125	4,250	21.86
Pleasant Ridge Plantation	108	116	99	110	22.96
Ripley	317	297	439	460	13.31
St. Albans	927	1,041	1,400	1,550	15.50
Skowhegan	7,661	7,601	8,098	8,650	15.73
Smithfield	382	527	748	750	13.15
Solon	669	712	827	880	18.02
Starks	306	323	440	440	15.68
West Forks Plantation	93	74	72	85	16.45

Waldo County

Area: 724 square miles
Incorporated: 1827
County Seat: Belfast

County Population: 1960	1970	1980	1986[1]
22,632	23,328	28,414	29,800

Municipality	Population 1960	1970	1980	1986	1986 Effective[2] Property Tax Rate
Belfast	6,140	5,957	6,243	6,450	20.29
Belmont	295	349	520	520	11.2
Brooks	758	751	804	850	9.75
Burnham	755	802	951	1,000	16.21
Frankfort	692	620	783	830	15.63
Freedom	406	373	458	520	10.86
Islesboro	444	421	521	540	14.69
Jackson	220	217	346	360	12.15
Knox	439	443	558	590	9.01
Liberty	458	515	694	740	12.64
Lincolnville	867	955	1,414	1,500	14.21
Monroe	497	478	657	690	15.95
Montville	366	430	631	690	14.68
Morrill	355	410	506	540	12.10
Northport	648	744	958	990	11.49
Palermo	528	645	760	830	10.97
Prospect	412	358	511	520	14.15
Searsmont	628	624	782	810	11.85
Searsport	1,838	1,951	2,309	2,350	19.67
Stockton Springs	980	1,142	1,230	1,250	15.90
Swanville	514	487	873	930	13.02
Thorndike	457	439	603	690	10.00
Troy	469	543	701	760	17.47
Unity	983	1,280	1,431	1,550	11.45
Waldo	395	431	495	500	12.82
Winterport	2,088	1,963	2,675	2,800	13.77

[1]Maine Department of Human Services, Bureau of Health Planning and Development, Division of Data and Research.
[2]*The Maine Townsman*, February 1986, The Maine Municipal Association.

Washington County

Area: 2,528 square miles
Incorporated: 1789
County Seat: Machias
County Population:

1960	1970	1980	1986[1]
32,908	29,859	34,963	34,400

Municipality	Population 1960	1970	1980	1986	1986 Effective[2] Property Tax Rate
Addison	744	773	1,061	1,050	11.34
Alexander	220	169	385	380	12.79
Baileyville	1,863	2,167	2,188	2,100	18.78
Baring Plantation	200	181	308	300	15.20
Beals	640	663	695	690	22.64
Beddington	19	32	36	34	8.12
Calais	4,223	4,044	4,262	4,050	27.19
Centerville	47	14	28	27	10.80
Charlotte	260	199	300	290	19.03
Cherryfield	780	771	983	960	11.76
Codyville Plantation	38	45	43	43	17.26
Columbia	219	162	275	280	14.91
Columbia Falls	442	367	517	500	14.77
Cooper	106	88	105	110	14.12
Crawford	80	74	86	84	10.44
Cutler	654	588	726	750	14.61
Danforth	821	794	826	800	20.09
DeBlois	26	20	44	42	12.08
Dennysville	303	278	296	300	13.44
East Machias	1,198	1,057	1,233	1,250	16.70
Eastport	2,537	1,989	1,982	1,900	26.99
Grand Lake Stream Pl.	219	189	198	190	12.06
Harrington	717	553	859	850	15.06
Jonesboro	428	448	553	550	20.87
Jonesport	1,563	1,326	1,512	1,500	15.20
Lubec	2,684	1,949	2,045	2,000	19.90
Machias	2,614	2,441	2,458	2,500	18.01
Machiasport	980	887	1,108	1,100	17.76
Marshfield	267	227	416	410	10.76
Meddybemps	86	76	110	110	9.38
Milbridge	1,101	1,154	1,306	1,250	15.48
Northfield	79	57	88	81	8.07
Pembroke	871	700	920	890	17.57
Perry	564	571	737	780	14.37
Plantation 14	63	29	52	46	15.41
Princeton	829	956	994	1,000	18.93
Robbinston	476	396	492	480	13.25
Roque Bluffs	152	153	244	240	10.40
Steuben	673	697	970	970	15.01
Talmadge	58	25	40	39	12.95

[1]Maine Department of Human Services, Bureau of Health Planning and Development, Division of Data and Research.
[2]*The Maine Townsman*, February 1986, The Maine Municipal Association.

Municipality	Population 1960	1970	1980	1986	1986 Effective[2] Property Tax Rate
Topsfield	201	195	240	240	18.94
Vanceboro	389	263	256	240	15.16
Waite	73	70	130	130	16.03
Wesley	145	110	140	140	10.48
Whiting	339	269	335	330	12.14
Whitneyville	229	155	264	270	9.47

York County

Area: 989 square miles
Incorporated: 1636
County Seat: Alfred

County Population:	1960	1970	1980	1986[1]
	9,402	111,576	139,666	155,200

Municipality	Population 1960	1970	1980	1986	1986 Effective[2] Property Tax Rate
Acton	501	697	1,228	1,500	$12.53
Alfred	1,201	1,211	1,890	2,300	13.64
Arundel	907	1,322	2,150	2,500	14.99
Berwick	2,738	3,136	4,149	5,100	15.45
Biddeford	19,255	19,983	19,638	21,050	20.16
Buxton	2,339	3,135	5,775	6,800	13.25
Cornish	816	839	1,047	1,250	15.88
Dayton	451	546	882	990	14.03
Eliot	3,133	3,497	4,948	5,300	13.63
Hollis	1,195	1,560	2,892	3,500	12.68
Kennebunk	4,551	5,646	6,621	7,400	15.81
Kennebunkport	1,851	2,160	2,952	3,250	12.65
Kittery	10,689	11,028	9,314	9,150	17.61
Lebanon	1,534	1,983	3,234	4,000	15.41
Limerick	907	963	1,356	1,700	12.77
Limington	839	1,066	2,203	2,800	12.53
Lyman	529	864	2,509	3,100	12.13
Newfield	319	458	644	800	10.92
North Berwick	1,844	2,224	2,878	3,500	12.51
Ogunquit	(Incorporated 1980)		1,492	1,600	13.04
Old Orchard Beach	4,580	5,404	6,291	6,650	23.66
Parsonsfield	869	971	1,089	1,400	11.33
Saco	10,515	11,678	12,921	13,400	20.82
Sanford	14,962	15,812	18,020	19,150	18.82
Shapleigh	515	559	1,370	1,650	11.09
South Berwick	3,112	3,488	4,046	4,350	18.02
Waterboro	1,059	1,208	2,943	3,700	12.34
Wells	3,528	4,448	8,211	7,650	12.34
York	4,663	5,690	8,465	9,650	12.17

[1]Maine Department of Human Services, Bureau of Health Planning and Development, Division of Data and Research
[2]*The Maine Townsman*, February 1987, The Maine Municipal Association.